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ISSUE 42 // MAY 2017 // £4.99

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REPUBLIC OF
PIRATES

HERO OR VILLAIN?

RICHARD III

RUTHLESS TYRANT OR MALIGNED MONARCH?

The changing face of England's most divisive king

PLUS

CONQUERING EVEREST
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS
BATTLE OF LINCOLN
SINKING THE LUSITANIA



THE TRAGIC
TALE OF THE
BRONTË SISTERS



IN SEARCH
OF THE
MAYANS

AN ARTIST AT WAR
CAPA'S PHOTOS
FROM THE FRONT



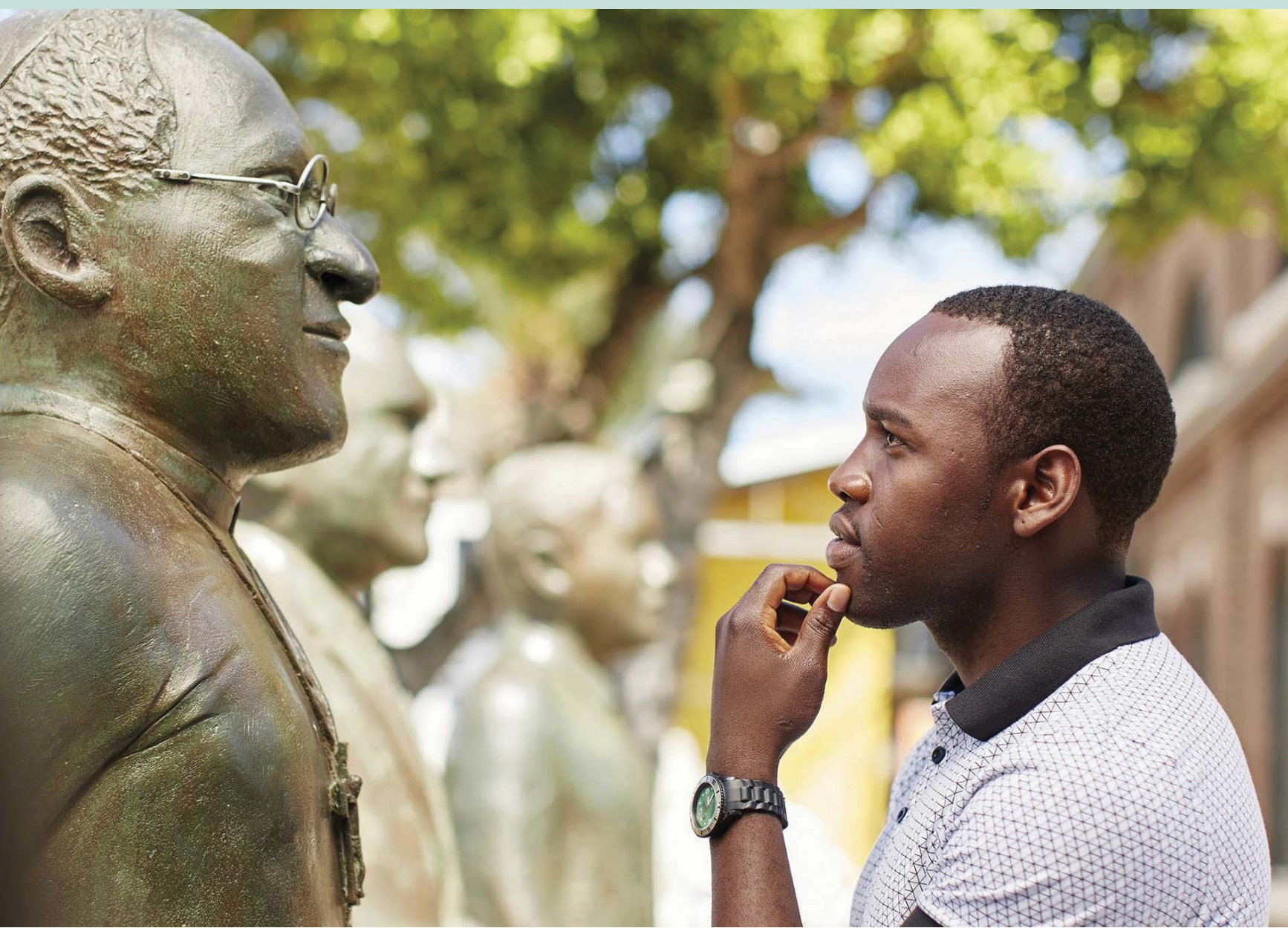


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Fact or fiction?



When news broke a couple of years back that **the body of Richard III** had been discovered under a car park in Leicester, hope sprang afresh that the truth about this **most divisive of kings** would finally be put to rest.

But while the find offered many clues, we have **much fact yet to separate from fiction**.

Who was **the real Richard**? Was he a murderous usurper, or has his reputation been tarnished in a classic case of **the victors writing history**? We get to the heart of the matter from page 30.

Understandably, many of **the most incredible stories** from the past change over the years, as elements merge and **the tale becomes embellished**, until they read more like fantasy than reality. Take, for example, the Republic of Pirates (p56), where **real-life 'Jack Sparrows'** enjoyed a rest from the high seas, or the sheer adventure of the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon (p46).

Capturing the truth is what drove photographer Robert Capa to **land with the first wave at D-Day**, so don't miss

Richard III, king of England, laid slain beneath this ordinary car park



his incredible shots (p64), while the Brontë sisters' novels captured **a little too much reality** for many when they first appeared (p75).

Lastly, please be sure to **fill in and return our reader survey** on page 9. This is your chance to help shape the content of future issues – and **win a great prize** to boot!

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our June issue, on sale 25 May

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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

15

Time, in minutes, spent by Hillary and Norgay at the summit when they conquered Everest. See page 22.

60

The number of bodies – many of them human sacrifices – found alongside the royal hosts of an ancient burial site discovered in the Peruvian desert. See page 54.

144

Years that mariners suffered a pay freeze, between 1653 and 1797, causing many to turn to piracy. See page 56.

ROYAL BROTHERS

King Edward VIII reigned from 20 January 1936 until 11 December of the same year when he famously abdicated the throne to marry American divorcee, Wallis Simpson.

King George VI ascended the throne following his brother's abdication and went on to lead Britain through the Second World War.

These commemorative stamp issues feature striking photography, whilst accompanying text tells the fascinating stories of the two Royal brothers.



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It's England vs France at the Battle of Lincoln



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Where do Punch and Judy come from?

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RICHARD III

The truth behind the Shakespeare play



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LIKE IT? SUBSCRIBE!

More subscription details on page 28



READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

BEYOND THE MYTH

I am a new subscriber to *History Revealed* and I must tell you it is the only magazine I read cover to cover. You can't take your eyes off the beautiful layout and the articles are fun, informative, important and never dull.

Regarding King Arthur, and your question of his true existence (March 2017). Like a major religion, the attention

of invasion and division. Like faith and religion, maybe the idea of Arthur lives on only in the hearts of man, but that can be very real.

So, my main question is this: if the English sources aren't enough, then could there be other sources that may speak to the existence of Arthur – specifically, the

“Could there be other sources that may speak to the existence of Arthur?”

paid to the subject has gone on for so many hundreds of years that you have to wonder if there really isn't something to it all. Maybe King Arthur could have been created as a 'father identity' for an England looking for its core origin after so many centuries

kingdoms or countries that he travelled to or went to war with? Your article mentions Arthur fighting Saxons, Picts, Irish, Swedes, Icelanders and the peoples of the Orkney Islands. Arthur is reported to have invaded Normandy and Gaul, and travelled to Wales

LETTER OF THE MONTH

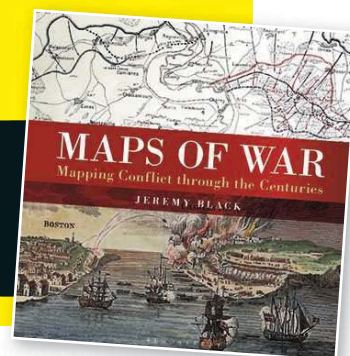
and Brittany. Surely there must be some record of his existence in the annals of those foreign places? For example, *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars* by Julius Caesar speaks of his battles with Celtic peoples in Gaul. It would seem odd if Arthur doesn't appear at all in any foreign source.

Ken wins a copy of *Maps of War: Mapping Conflict through the Centuries* by Jeremy Black. Do you have an opinion on an article we have featured, or think you know the answer to one of history's big mysteries? Write in and you could be our next prize winner!

A BROADER VIEW

The quest for King Arthur could continue in non-English sources

Those are my thoughts. Thank you so much for your awesome magazine. I plan on being a loyal subscriber for many years.
Ken Harbauer,
Illinois



f When I finish reading my monthly magazine of *History Revealed*, I put it in the waiting room for our patients to read. There are always great comments about your magazine and I know one patient of ours has told his local newsagent to keep a copy for him every month. Keep up the good work.
Andrea Lunn, Australia

PIRATE IN DISGUISE

Judging by the article in your February 2017 issue, Kenelm Digby was nothing more than a thief and a murderer. Of course in the eyes of the monarchy, past and present, he was a hero. But I wonder if there is any real evidence that he

actually overpowered all those foreign ships, since he had no military or naval background, or whether his memoirs are simply taken as facts.

Jenny Bell, via email

CLASS ACT

Class 8S from St Edward's College, Liverpool cannot thank you enough for featuring them in your magazine (Letter of the Month, April 2017). Honestly, *History Revealed* is like the gift that keeps on giving. The excitement was fever pitch when the magazine hit the newsstands, and 8S

are delighted with themselves. There were many cries of “Ooo! ahh!” coming from the history class when I read out parts of the letters page.

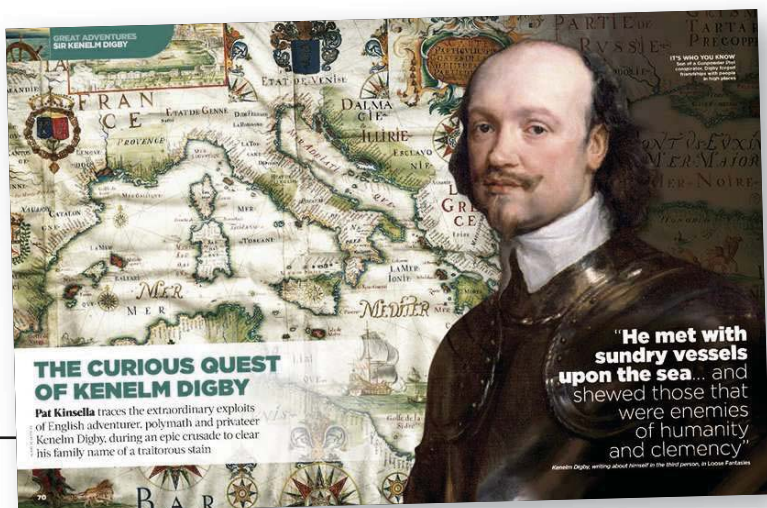
We are really grateful for all the trouble you have taken. The smiles from the pupils whose letters had been specially chosen to go in the letters page was well worth it.

Cathy Purcell, teacher,
via email

Check out this issue of *History Revealed* – amazing!
@ronie_rivas

PUT IN PERSPECTIVE

If ever there was an awe inspiring and completely breathtaking photograph, it is the ‘Time Capsule’ one from



1903 (Snapshots, March 2017): a frozen Niagara with a very tiny, lonely silhouette, standing on the ice. This photograph must be the greatest one for showing how relatively insignificant we are in some of the vast and powerful parts of our world. I was literally taken aback when I turned the page. Personally, I cannot find words expressive enough to describe the feelings it stirs up. I try and put myself in the same position as the person in the picture, staring up at the icy wall, but am unable to imagine the usual raging torrent. I have seen other, more recent photographs of this event but I think this one, spread over the two pages, tops all the rest. Stunning.

Frances Roberts,
Derbyshire



Great to see kids being so passionate about history.
@WyattBeth

NAME CHANGE

Reading March's issue of *History Revealed*, I thought I was seeing things. I didn't know the great Duke of Wellington was related to John and Charles Wesley. I always thought his name was Arthur Wellesley, not Wesley. Made me titter.

Judith Dunn, via email

WRITER'S REPLY:

Wellington changed the spelling of his birth surname 'Wesley' to Wellesley in 1798, but unfortunately he is not related to the founders of Wesleyanism.

CLASSIC MISTAKE

I write about your 'Q&A' on the Temple of Zeus at Olympia (March 2017), built in the fifth century BC in the Doric style. I think the article has the potential to confuse, as it also includes an image of the Temple of Zeus in Athens, a temple built in the second century BC in the Corinthian style. However, it does not clearly distinguish between the two structures.

Geoff Carpenter,
via email



GIVING CHILLS
This image of a frozen Niagara Falls from our March issue took one of our readers' breath away

WRITER'S REPLY:

Well spotted – the confusion seems to stem from the names of the temples. The Athenian temple in the corner is called the 'Temple of Olympian Zeus', whereas the one we intended to show was the Temple of Zeus at Olympia – 200 miles away!

WILDE ABOUT HIM

I was fascinated by the 'Extraordinary Tale' of Oscar Wilde (April 2017). I had no idea that his prosecutor was his lover's father, the Marquess of Queensberry – a man whose prejudice clearly knew no bounds. Queensberry had also given his name to a set of rules in boxing, which were renowned for their emphasis on fair play. It is bitterly ironic, then, that he used sneaky tactics and conniving behaviour to cause the downfall of one of the greatest playwrights in history. However, in 1967, Queensberry's great-grandson argued in favour of decriminalising homosexuality for good, redeeming the family name.

Lee Black, Belfast

REVOLUTIONARY

Reading *History Revealed* is always a delight, and I learn something new every issue. As I'm relatively new to world history, I was delighted to see your picture feature on the Cultural Revolution in China. It explained in layman's terms what it was about, who the main players were, and why it's still important to China today.

Amelia Dickinson, via email

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 40 are:
Robin Collins, Winchester
Malcolm Anderson, Essex
Sarah Russell, Kent

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *The Phantom Atlas* by Edward Brooke-Hitching. This book showcases the best mistakes, myths and outright lies that have featured on maps throughout history, including fake countries and civilisations.

HISTORY REVEALED

Bringing the past to life

EDITORIAL

Editor Paul McGuinness
paul.mcguinness@historyrevealed.com
Production Editor Alicea Francis
alicea.franis@historyrevealed.com
Staff Writer Alice Barnes-Brown
alice.barnes-brown@historyrevealed.com

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho
Picture Editor Rosie McPherson
Illustrators Jonty Clark, Esther Curtis, Chris Stocker

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Emily Brand, Katherine Hallett, Julian Humphrys, Greg Jenner, Pat Kinsella, Sandra Lawrence, Rupert Matthews, Gordon O'Sullivan, Miles Russell, Mel Sherwood, Mark Simmer, Richard Smyth, Sue Wilkes

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager
Dominic Lobley 020 7150 5015
dominic.lobley@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager Helen Seymour

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Group Advertising Manager

Tom Drew tom.drew@immediate.co.uk

Advertisement Manager

Sam Jones 0117 314 8847

sam.jones@immediate.co.uk

Brand Sales Executive

Sam Evanson 0117 314 8754

sam.evanson@immediate.co.uk

Subscriptions Director

Jacky Perales-Morris

Senior Direct Marketing Executive

Natalie Lawrence

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell

Production Co-ordinator

Emily Mounter

Ad Co-ordinator Jade O'Halloran

Ad Designer Rachel Shircore

Reprographics Rob Fletcher,

Tony Hunt, Chris Sutch

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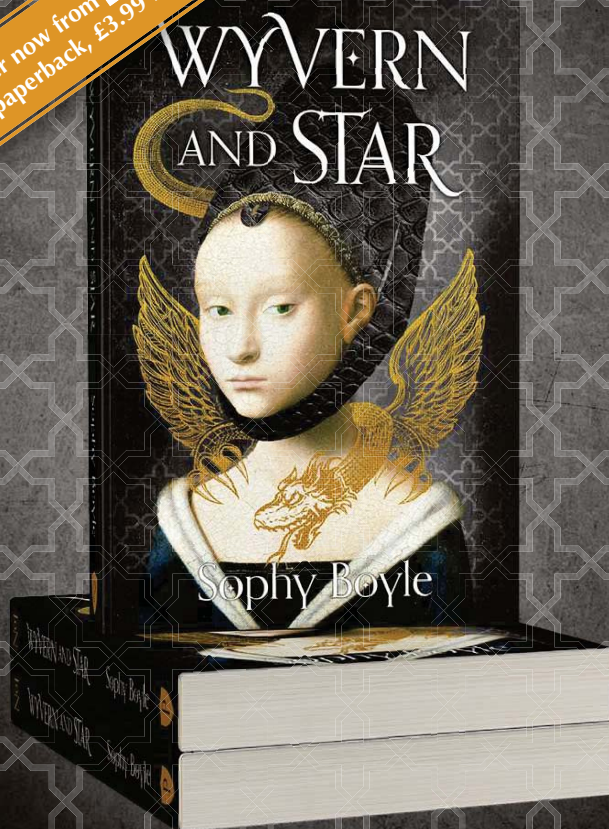
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Reader Survey 2017



Dear Reader,

Welcome to our reader survey. This is your chance to tell us what you think about *History Revealed*, and help shape how it evolves in the future. The more we understand about your hobbies and interests, likes and dislikes, the more relevant and enjoyable we can make *History Revealed* for you.

Please return your completed questionnaire by

21 May 2017 to the freepost address supplied at the end, or alternatively you can fill it in online at historyextra.com/revealedsurvey

UK residents who return a completed questionnaire have the opportunity to enter our prize draw for a **chance to win £250 worth of Amazon vouchers**; please see our T&Cs overleaf for more information.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Paul



A. Magazine-reading behaviour

1. How often do you read *History Revealed*?

- Every issue - I am a subscriber ☐ 1
Every issue but don't subscribe (go to Q3) ☐ 2
Every other month (go to Q3) ☐ 3
3-6 times a year (go to Q3) ☐ 4
Less than 3 times a year (go to Q3) ☐ 5
Not in the last 12 months (go to Q3) ☐ 6
This is my first issue (go to Q3) ☐ 7

2. Approximately how long have you been subscribing for?

- I've always been a subscriber ☐ 1
3 or more years ☐ 2
Between 2-3 years ☐ 3
Between 1-2 years ☐ 4
Between 6 months-1 year ☐ 5
Less than 6 months ☐ 6

3. On average, how long do you spend reading an issue of *History Revealed*?

- Under 30 minutes ☐ 1
Between 30 minutes and 1 hour ☐ 2
Between 1 and 2 hours ☐ 3
Between 2 and 3 hours ☐ 4
Between 3 and 4 hours ☐ 5
4 hours or more ☐ 6

4. Thinking about an average issue of *History Revealed*, how many other people read or look at your copy for longer than 2 minutes?

- Nobody else (Go to Q6) ☐ 1
1-2 people ☐ 2
3-4 people ☐ 3
5 or more people ☐ 4

5. And who has read or looked at any of your copies of *History Revealed* for longer than 2 minutes?

- My partner ☐ 1
Friends ☐ 2
Children aged 18+ yrs ☐ 3
Children aged under 18 yrs ☐ 4
Other family member ☐ 5
Not sure ☐ 6

6. Which of these best describes who you buy *History Revealed* for?

- Mainly for myself (I am aged 25+) ☐ 1
Mainly for myself (I am under 25) ☐ 2
Mainly for my children ☐ 3
As a magazine for the whole family ☐ 4

7. Which of these describes the version of *History Revealed* magazine you read?

- Paper copy ☐ 1
Digital version on Kindle, tablet or smartphone ☐ 2
Mix of paper and digital copies ☐ 3

8. How often do you read the following magazines?

- | | Every issue - I'm a subscriber | Every issue but I don't subscribe | Every other month | 3-6 times a year | Less than 3 times a year | I've read one issue | I don't buy this magazine |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| BBC History Magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| All About History | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History Today | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Military History Monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History of War | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Britain at War | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| National Geography History | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History of Royals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Real Crime | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Are you aware of BBC World Histories, a new bi-monthly title launched earlier this year, exploring a global look at history?

- Yes, I've read more than one issue ☐ 1
Yes, I've read one issue ☐ 2
Yes but I haven't read an issue ☐ 3
No but I might look out for it now ☐ 4
No and I have no interest in reading it ☐ 5

B. Magazine evaluation

10. Why do you read *History Revealed* magazine?

Please select one main reason, and then as many other reasons as apply.

- | | Main reason | Other reason |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 |
| For pleasure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For education | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For information | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For background to current events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11. Overall, how would you rate *History Revealed*?

- Excellent ☐ 1
Good ☐ 2
Average ☐ 3
Poor ☐ 4
Very poor ☐ 5

12. How much did you enjoy this issue of *History Revealed*?

- Very much ☐ 1
Quite a lot ☐ 2
Not that much ☐ 3
Not at all ☐ 4
I haven't read this issue yet (Go to Q14) ☐ 5

13. Listed below are the articles in this issue of *History Revealed*. For each item please tick the column that comes closest to your opinion.

- | | Very interesting | Quite interesting | Not very interesting | Not at all interesting | Did not read |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Snapshots p12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I read the news today p18 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yesterday's Papers: | | | | | |
| Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> p20 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Graphic History: Everest p22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What Happened Next?: | | | | | |
| Mary, Queen of Scots p24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Tale of... Truganini p26 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cover Story: Richard III p30 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Battlefield: Lincoln p40 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Great Adventures: Apollo 11 p46 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Top 10: Tombs p54 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Feature: Republic of Pirates p56 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In Pictures: Robert Capa p64 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Reel Story: Belle p70 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History Makers: The Brontë Sisters p76 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q&A p81 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In a Nutshell: Maya Civilisation p83 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| How Did They... St Peter's Basilica p84 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| On our Radar p88 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Britain's Treasures: | | | | | |
| Natural History Museum p90 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Books p92 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crossword p96 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Photo Finish p98 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. Thinking about your interest in the following historical subjects and areas, what do you think of the current content in *History Revealed*? Please select one answer per row.

- | | I'd like to see more | It's about right | I'd like to see less |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Prehistory | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ancient Egypt | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ancient Rome | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | I'd like to see more | It's about right | I'd like to see less |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ancient Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo Saxon & Viking | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crusades | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Medieval | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tudor | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| British Civil Wars (or English Civil War) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Georgian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WW1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WW2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Post WW2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conspiracy theories | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History in films | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Exploration history | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crime history | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Social history | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family history | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Military history | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historical fiction | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. Do you think the level of articles in *History Revealed* is...?

- Much too academic ☐ 1
A bit too academic ☐ 2
About right ☐ 3
A bit too simplistic ☐ 4
Much too simplistic ☐ 5

16. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Overall, the adverts featured in *History Revealed* are useful to me."

- Strongly agree ☐ 1
Slightly agree ☐ 2
Neither agree nor disagree ☐ 3
Slightly disagree ☐ 4
Strongly disagree ☐ 5

17. Has reading *History Revealed* ever resulted in you doing any of the following? Please select as many as apply.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Visiting historyextra.com | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 |
| Visiting historyrevealed.com | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 |
| Attending an event/exhibition | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 |
| Buying a recommended book | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 |
| Buying another product advertised/reviewed | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 |
| Visiting the website of an advertised product/service | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 |
| Contacting an advertiser | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 |
| Going online to research an article further | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 |
| Buying BBC <i>History Magazine</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 |
| Buying one of the <i>History Revealed</i> Special Editions | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |

Reader Survey 2017 continued...

18. Do you have any other comments you'd like to make about *History Revealed*?

C. History behaviour and interests

19. Which of these statements describe your interest in history? Choose as many statements as apply.

- I am interested in history as a hobby, and have been for many years ☐1
- I am interested in history as a hobby I've recently taken up ☐2
- I am interested in history as a parent of a child studying it ☐3
- I am interested in history as a student of it ☐4
- I am interested in history as a teacher/lecturer ☐5
- I am interested in history as part of work pursuits ☐6

20. How would you rate your level of history knowledge on the scale below?

- 1 - Beginner ☐1
- 2 ☐2
- 3 ☐3
- 4 ☐4
- 5 - Expert ☐5

21. Which of the following best describes the role history plays in your life? Please choose one.

- History is an integral part of my life; I am very knowledgeable and passionate about it ☐1
- I enjoy exploring history; I consider it a hobby and want to keep learning about it ☐2
- History is a new or sporadic interest; I dip in and out of it or buy a magazine when a cover catches my eye ☐3
- I have no particular interest in history, but am occasionally inspired to find out more about people or events I see elsewhere ☐4

22. Have you taken or are you interested in taking any of the following qualifications?

- | | Achieved | Interested in taking | Not interested in taking |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| History GCSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History A-level | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History-related degree/masters | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History-related doctorate or equivalent level qualification | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History short course/ non-formal qualification | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. Which of the following activities are you interested in/have you participated in in the last 12 months?

- | | Interested in | Have done in the last 12 months | Neither |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Attend historical lectures/events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Read factual history books | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Read historical novels | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Take part in historical re-enactments | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Watch factual history programmes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Watch historical dramas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Watch historical films | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. How much do you spend on the following in an average month?

- | | Historical film downloads and DVDs | Historical books/novels |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 |
| Nothing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Less than £5.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £5.00-£10.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £10.01-£15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £15.01-£20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £20.01-£30.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £30.01-£40.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| £40.01-£50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More than £50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. Approximately how often do you watch historical dramas, documentaries or films on streaming services like Netflix or Amazon Prime?

- Daily ☐1
- Weekly ☐2
- Fortnightly ☐3
- Monthly ☐4
- A few times a year or less ☐5
- I don't subscribe to any streaming services ☐6

D. Wider hobbies & interests

26. Which of the following are you interested in/do you enjoy doing? Please select all that apply.

- Visiting historical sites ☐1
- Visiting museums ☐2
- Visiting heritage sites ☐3
- Visiting galleries & exhibitions ☐4
- Holidays/travel ☐5
- Family history ☐6
- Reading ☐7

27. In an average week, approximately how many hours do you spend reading?

- None ☐1
- Between 1-2 hours ☐2
- Between 3-4 hours ☐3
- Between 5-9 hours ☐4
- 10 or more hours ☐5

28. How much do you typically spend on your main holiday in total?

- Less than £500 ☐1
- £500-£750 ☐2
- £751-£1000 ☐3
- £1001-£1500 ☐4
- £1501-£2000 ☐5
- £2001-£3000 ☐6
- £3001-£5000 ☐7
- £5001+ ☐8
- Not applicable/prefer not to say ☐9

E. About you

29. Are you?

- Male ☐1
- Female ☐2

30. Which age group are you in?

- Under 16* ☐1
- 16-24 ☐2
- 25-34 ☐3
- 35-44 ☐4
- 45-54 ☐5
- 55-64 ☐6
- 65+ ☐7

*Unfortunately the prize draw is only open to adults aged 16+

31. Do you have any children? Please select all that apply.

- Yes, under 5yrs ☐1
- Yes, 5-10yrs ☐2
- Yes, 11-15yrs ☐3
- Yes, 16-17yrs ☐4
- Yes, 18yrs and over ☐5
- No ☐6

32. Are you?

- Married/living with partner ☐1
- Divorced/separated ☐2
- Single ☐3
- Widowed ☐4

33. What is your current working status?

- Employed full-time ☐1
- Employed part-time ☐2
- Studying full-time ☐3

- Studying part-time ☐4
- Retired ☐5
- Not working ☐6

34. Which of these best describes the main wage earner's occupation? If retired, please tick the box describing former occupation.

- Professional ☐01
- Senior management ☐02
- Middle management ☐03
- Small business owner ☐04
- Junior management ☐05
- Office/clerical ☐06
- Skilled manual ☐07
- Semi-skilled manual ☐08
- Unemployed ☐09
- Student ☐10

35. What is your total household income before tax?

- Under £20,000 ☐1
- £20,000-£29,999 ☐2
- £30,000-£39,999 ☐3
- £40,000-£49,999 ☐4
- £50,000-£69,999 ☐5
- £70,000-£99,999 ☐6
- £100,000-£149,000 ☐7
- £150,000+ ☐8
- Prefer not to say ☐9

36. Is your home?

- Mortgaged ☐1
- Owned outright ☐2
- Rented ☐3
- Other ☐4

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. If you wish to be included in our free prize draw for a chance to win £250 worth of Amazon vouchers, please remember to fill in your name and email address or telephone number clearly in the spaces below.

Full Name _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Please return your questionnaire by 21 May 2017 to
Freeport RTSX-UJCC-LYJE, History Revealed reader survey, DataGems
Market Research, 5 Dean Close, Banbury, OX16 3WA.

*Immediate Media Co (publishers of *History Revealed*) would like to keep you informed of newsletters, special offers and promotions via email. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. Please tick the box if you would like to receive these from us. ☐

Thank you for helping

TERMS & CONDITIONS

IMMEDIATE MEDIA COMPANY LIMITED PRIZE DRAW TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The promoter is Immediate Media Company. The promotion is open to all residents of the UK, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, aged 16 years or older, except the Promoter's employees or contractors and anyone connected with the promotion or their direct family members. The closing date for entries is 21st May 2017.

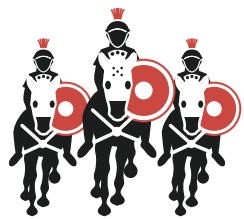
By entering the promotion, the participants agree: (a) to be bound by these terms and conditions; (b) that their surname and county of residence may be released if they win a prize; and (c) that should they win the promotion, their name and likeness may be used by the Promoter for pre-arranged promotional purposes. Entrants should enter by completing the survey. Survey completions received after the closing date of the promotion will not be considered.

Only one entry will be permitted per person. Bulk entries made by third parties will not be permitted.

The winning entrant will be drawn at random from all the completed survey entries after the closing date. The Promoter's decision as to the winners is final and no correspondence relating to the promotion will be entered. The winner will be notified within 28 days of the close of the promotion by email. There will be one overall prize winner. The prize is £250 Amazon vouchers. There are no cash alternatives, vouchers or refunds available. The prize is non-transferable, non-refundable and subject to availability. The Promoter reserves the right to substitute the prize with one of the same or greater value. The name and county of residence of the winner will be available by sending an SAE to History Revealed Magazine reader survey, Immediate Media Co, Tower House, Fairfax St, Bristol, BS1 3BN within two months of the closing date of the promotion. The Promoter reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control.

The Promoter does not accept any responsibility for lost, delayed or fraudulent entries. If the winner is unable to be contacted within 28 days of the promotion's closing date, the Promoter reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner up, or to re-offer the prize in any future promotion. The Promoter excludes liability to the full extent permitted by law for any loss, damage or injury occurring to the participant arising from his or her entry into the promotion or occurring to the winner arising from his or her acceptance of a prize. The promotion is subject to the laws of England.

The Promoter will use entrants' personal details in accordance with the Immediate Privacy Policy www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy.



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8 APRIL -
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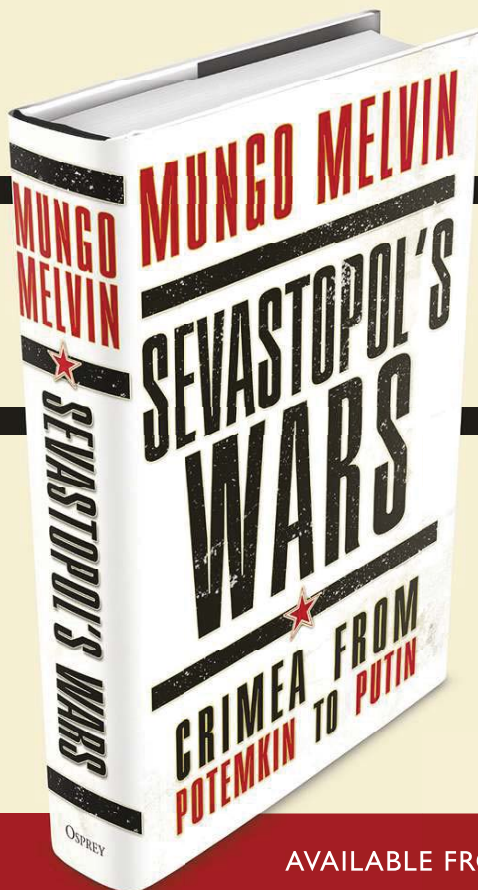
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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY





SNAPSHOT

1944 SPECTATORS TO WAR

Children sit on the fence and watch rehearsals for the D-Day landings in Slapton, Devon, while a soldier stands guard. Close to 160,000 troops took part in the amphibious attack the following month, which would be the largest in history. It kickstarted the Allied invasion of Normandy and led to the liberation of northern Europe from Nazi control. The date had initially been set for 5 June, but it was postponed a day due to bad weather.



SNAPSHOT

1958 MAKING WAVES

Businessman Michael Kelly avoids the busy London roads by taking an unusual form of transport home - his very own motorboat scooter. The 38-year-old decided to utilise his unique gadget during a bus strike, figuring it was easier to get between his Haymarket offices and his Chelsea home via the waterways. His commute took him a minimal time of 17 minutes and cost only a sixpence mooring fee - and he could skip the rush-hour traffic.





TIME CAPSULE
MAY





SNAPSHOT

1974 THE WINNER TAKES IT ALL

Swedish band ABBA perform their crowd-pleasing hit *Waterloo* at the Eurovision Song Contest in Brighton, 1974, which won them the competition. Despite setting a unique trend, the band's quirky costumes were a ruse for tax avoidance. It was recently revealed that the band could claim their costumes on expenses, so long as they could not possibly be worn out on the street. Band member Björn Ulvaeus later claimed, "Nobody could have been as badly dressed on stage as we were".



“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **May**



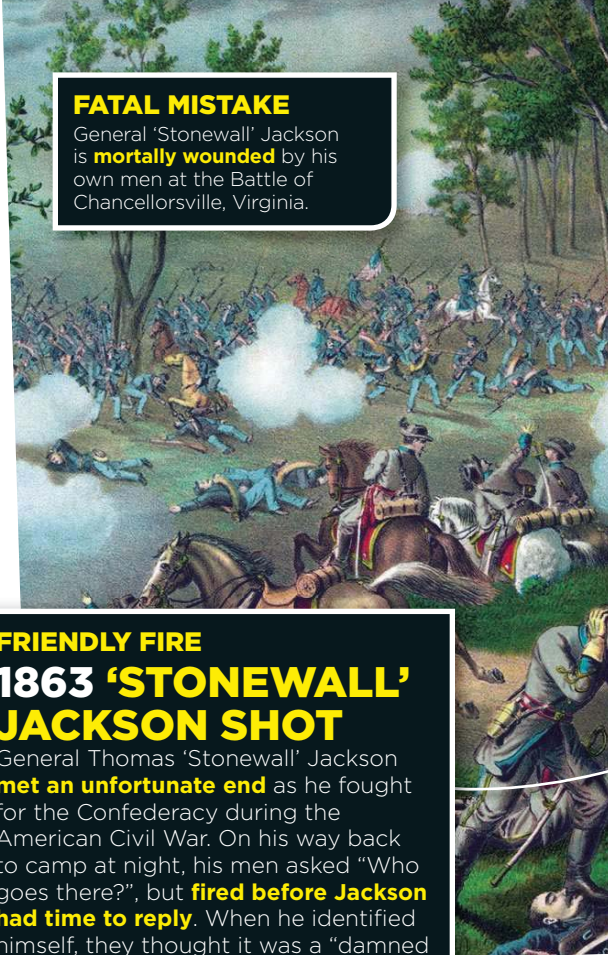
In 1998, three of the sisters won a \$4 million settlement as compensation for their traumatic childhood.

THE FAMOUS FIVE 1934 DIONNE QUINTUPLETS ARE BORN

In Canada, the first surviving quintuplets are born. The parents were deemed **too poor to raise them**, and all five were made ‘wards of the state’. It dawned on local authorities that the girls could be turned into a tourist attraction, so they constructed a purpose-built nursery, complete with **public observation deck**.

FATAL MISTAKE

General ‘Stonewall’ Jackson is **mortally wounded** by his own men at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.



FRIENDLY FIRE

1863 ‘STONEWALL’ JACKSON SHOT

General Thomas ‘Stonewall’ Jackson **met an unfortunate end** as he fought for the Confederacy during the American Civil War. On his way back to camp at night, his men asked “Who goes there?”, but **fired before Jackson had time to reply**. When he identified himself, they thought it was a “damned Yankee trick” and fired again. His arm was hit, and was amputated, but he died from complications.

THAT’S THE WAY TO DO IT 1662 MR PUNCH MAKES AN APPEARANCE

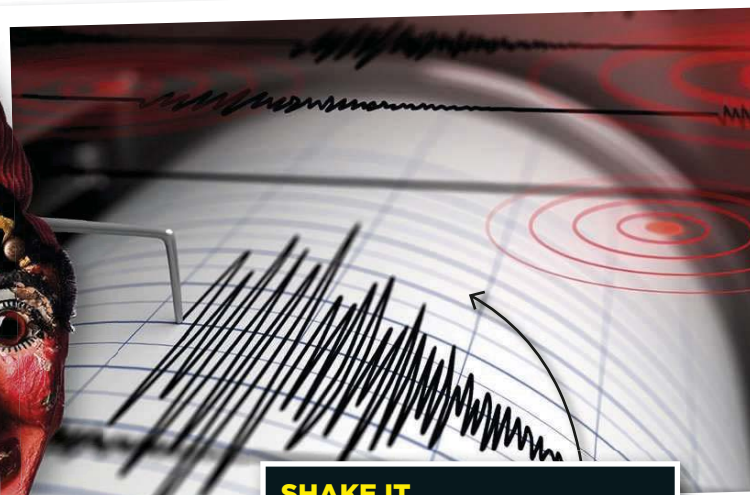
On a day out, Samuel Pepys made a trip to Covent Garden to see a **new puppet show**, which had come all the way from Bologna. In his diary, he wrote that it was the “best I ever saw”. A self-serving Mr Punch was one of the comedic characters and, taking the nation by storm, he became a **stalwart of other shows**. He eventually got his own gig in the late 18th century.

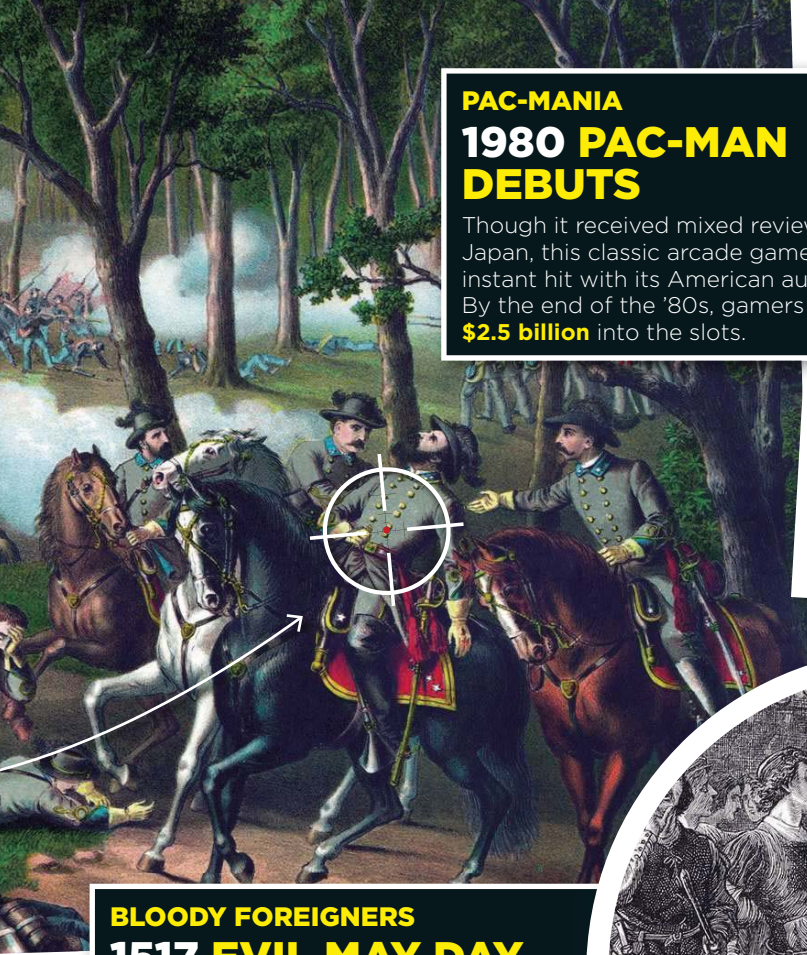


SHAKE IT

1382 ENGLISH EARTHQUAKE

The residents of southeast England got quite the shock on 21 May 1382. An earthquake **measuring almost six on the Richter scale** severely damaged both Canterbury Cathedral and St Paul’s in London. But it wasn’t a bad day for everyone – in Kent, a prisoner allegedly **managed to escape** while his jailer was distracted.





PAC-MANIA 1980 PAC-MAN DEBUTS

Though it received mixed reviews in Japan, this classic arcade game was an instant hit with its American audience. By the end of the '80s, gamers had fed **\$2.5 billion** into the slots.



BLOODY FOREIGNERS 1517 EVIL MAY DAY

May Day is usually a happy occasion, but in 1517, London became the site of **protests against foreign citizens** living there. Most notably this included wealthy Flemish and German migrants. The mob looted the houses of immigrants, and by 5 May, there were over **5,000 troops** stationed in the city. Henry VIII later pardoned most of the culprits.



"...OH BOY" MAY events that changed the world

29 MAY 1453 CAPITAL OF BYZANTIUM IS CONQUERED

Constantinople, a Byzantine city, is captured by the Ottoman Turks, beginning their almost-500-year rule.

20 MAY 1498 INDIAN ARRIVAL

Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama arrives in Calcutta, the first to discover the sea route to India.

2 MAY 1611 ROYAL APPROVAL

King James approves the first English version of the Bible, allowing the religious text to be understood by the uneducated masses.

4 MAY 1886 HAYMARKET RIOT

A riot breaks out in Haymarket Square, Chicago during a labour movement rally. Seven policemen die.

17 MAY 1902 ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

A lump of rock retrieved from an Ancient Greek shipwreck is found to contain a gear wheel. It becomes known as the 'Antikythera mechanism', a very early computer.

1 MAY 1960 EN PLANE AIR

During the Cold War, an American U-2 spy plane is shot down. The pilot is later exchanged for an imprisoned Soviet spy.



DENIM DREAMS 1873 JEAN REVOLUTION

Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis **received their patent** for 'fastening pocket-openings' in May 1873. Davis was a tailor who had been tasked with building a pair of **trousers that wouldn't rip**. He asked his wholesaler, Levi Strauss, for funding, and seeing the potential, he enthusiastically agreed. They named the business after him.



AND FINALLY...

In May 1871, the British Parliament passed the **Bank Holidays Act**, introduced by liberal MP and banker John Lubbock. The public was so grateful that the days off were briefly known as St Lubbock's days.

DAILY SKETCH, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

Britain's Answer: 1,000 Recruits For Each Victim.

DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

No. 1,924.

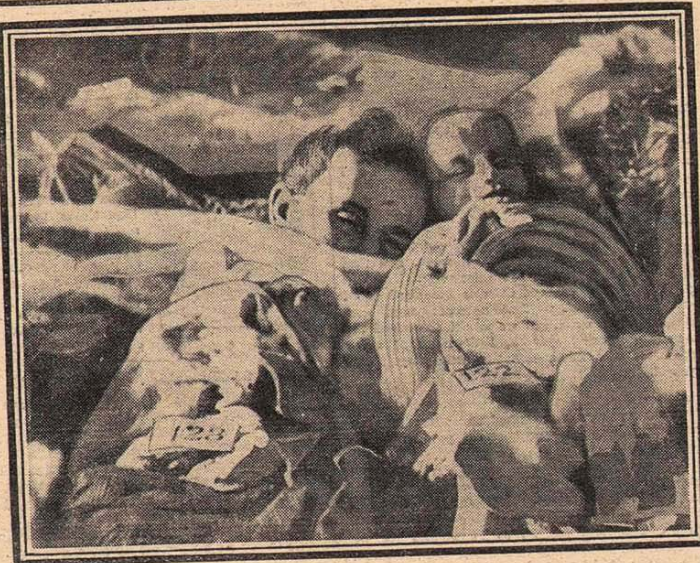
LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

[Registered as a Newspaper.] ONE HALFPENNY.

Only A German Could Murder Little Children.



Elsie Logan, another little girl, who came safely through the awful terrors.



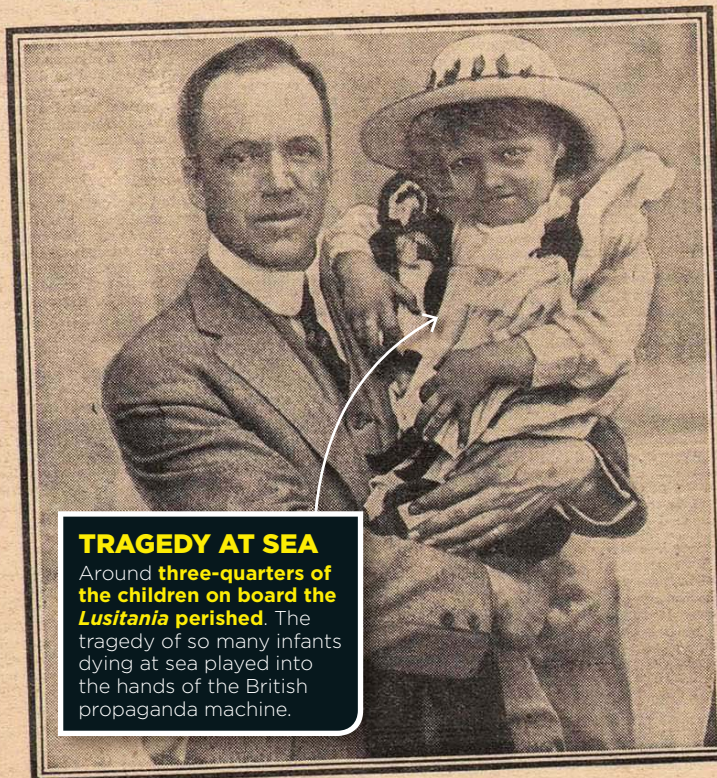
Two of the little innocents murdered by the pirates lie peacefully side by side, numbered and unknown. Perhaps their parents, too, were murdered.



Ellen Smith, unaware of the fate of mother, father, sister, brother, and aunt.

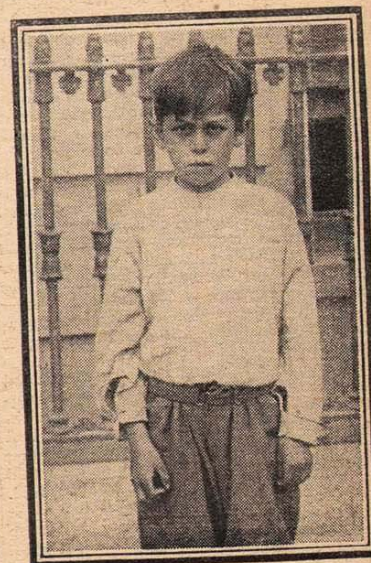


A mother forgets the horrors in the safety of a child.



TRAGEDY AT SEA

Around **three-quarters of the children on board the Lusitania perished.** The tragedy of so many infants dying at sea played into the hands of the British propaganda machine.



J. Edward Williams, aged 10, had a very narrow escape.

Ernest Cowper, the Canadian journalist, with Ellen Smith, whom he saved. She is the only survivor of all the family.

By the murder of women and children and defenceless male passengers of the Lusitania, Germany has added another crime to the many fiendish acts which have placed her outside the pale of civilisation. In the case of the Lusitania the people of Germany must share the blame with the actual murderers, for Berlin rejoiced as for a victory when the news was received. This page of photographs is an indictment of murder against the whole German race. —(Daily Sketch, etc.)

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **7 May 1915**, a German submarine struck the passenger liner RMS *Lusitania*, killing almost 1,200

"I CALLED UPON GOD TO SAVE ME"

PHOEBE AMORY, SURVIVOR

One spring afternoon, just off the coast of Ireland, a cruise liner – the *Lusitania* – was sailing through calm waters, just a day away from home. The passengers were blissfully unaware of the dangers that lay beneath. The ship would soon sink under the waves in a matter of minutes, struck by a German U-boat in the midst of World War I.

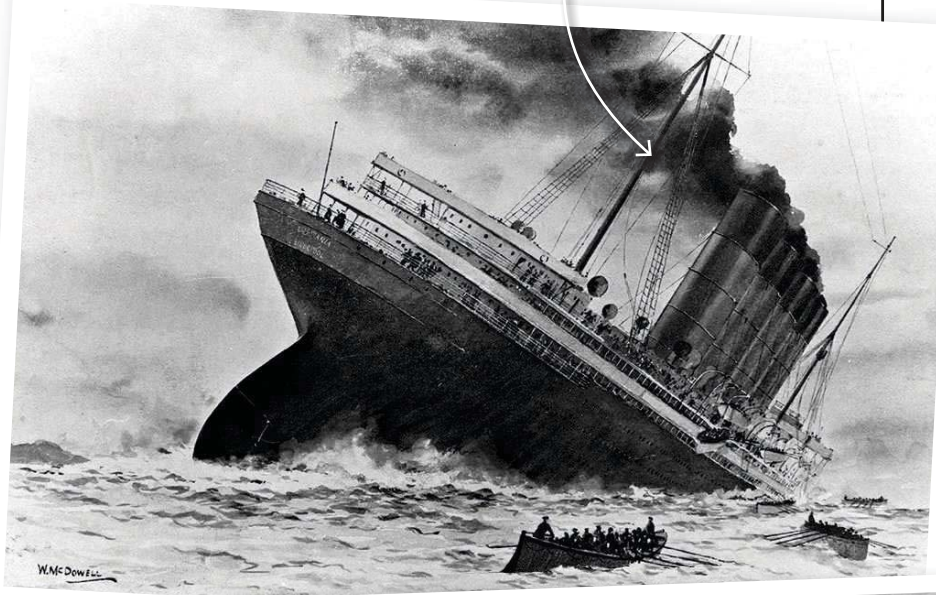
In an attempt to retaliate at the British for imposing a harsh naval blockade, the German navy set up an exclusion zone, in which any British ship ran the risk of being torpedoed without warning. The passengers and crew of the ship had been warned, but nobody took this threat seriously, as sinking a liner full of civilians could not possibly be allowed under international law. Onwards into the danger zone it sailed.

At 2:10pm on 7 May, a torpedo struck the ship, and was followed shortly by another explosion. The ship took on masses of water, and sank in just 18 minutes, with the loss of almost 1,200 lives. The German U-boat captain, Walther Schwieger, was horrified by his own actions, writing in his diary: "I couldn't have fired another torpedo into this mass of humans desperately trying to save themselves".

The incident shocked the world – how could the Kaiser have acted in such an inhumane way? It strengthened the propaganda portrayal of the Germans as barbaric, baby-killing 'Huns', and may also have influenced the USA's entry into the war. But in 1982, the truth was revealed: the ship had been carrying ammunition, making it a legitimate target in the eyes of the enemy. ☉

DEEP WATER

The *Lusitania* took on water after she was struck on her starboard side. Due to her dramatic angle, **only six of her 56 lifeboats were usable.**



DOWN WITH THE SHIP

ABOVE: **Debate still rages as to whether the ship was hit by a second torpedo**
RIGHT: **Victims of the disaster were buried in mass graves in Cobh, Ireland**



1915 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

14 MAY A coup takes place in Lisbon, led by a two-man junta. Unsatisfied with the dictatorial prime minister, a group of rebels overpowers the government, which surrenders that afternoon.

22 MAY In the worst rail disaster in British history, three trains collide in Gretna Green, Scotland. One of the trains was carrying troops to the battle of Gallipoli, and they made up 227 of the 230 fatalities.

27 MAY The Ottoman Empire passes the Tehcir Law, forcibly deporting millions of ethnic Armenians to Syria and Iraq. Over 1 million died on the perilous journey, which they had to make on foot.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

The climb to the top of the world

1953 HILLARY AND TENZING CONQUER EVEREST

On 29 May, two mountaineers summited the highest peak on Earth, the first confirmed people to do so

29 MAY: SUMMIT
Hillary and Tenzing reach the top at 11:30am after two days of climbing from Camp VIII, stopping long enough to take photos and bury some sweets in the snow.

21 MAY: SOUTH COL
The team reaches the South Col at 26,000 feet, entering the so-called 'death zone' where the oxygen is too low to sustain human life.

28 MAY: CAMP IX
Bourdillon and Evans set out for the summit, but are forced to turn back within 300 feet of it after becoming exhausted.

20 MAY: CAMP VIII
Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay bring the supplies up from Camp IV and descend again within 30 hours, covering a total of almost 5,000 feet and making climbing history.

1 MAY: CAMP IV
21,300 FEET

22 APRIL: CAMP III
20,200 FEET

15 APRIL: CAMP II
After establishing a route through the treacherous Khumbu Icefall, Camp II is established at 19,400 feet.

17 MAY: CAMP VII
24,000 FEET

4 MAY: CAMP VI
23,000 FEET

3 MAY: CAMP V
Team members Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans start to climb the Lhotse Face, over 3,000 feet of glacial blue ice at 40- and 50-degree pitches, establishing Camp V at 22,000 feet.

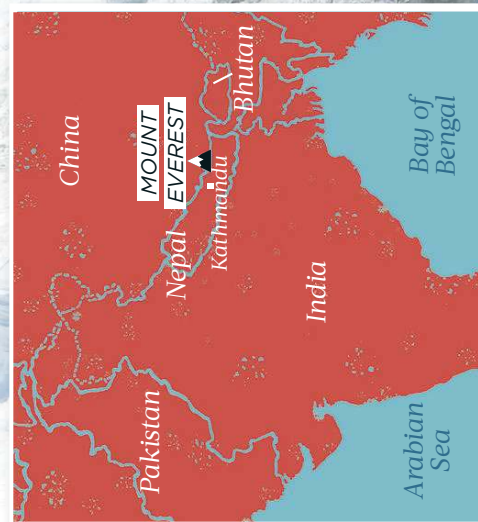
When Auckland-born Edmund Hillary embarked on a career in beekeeping, it wasn't because of his love for the sweet stuff. The summer occupation meant that he could spend his winters mountain climbing, a pursuit he had taken to as a gangly adolescent. So when he received an invite to join the 1953 British Everest expedition, the 33-year-old must have been buzzing. Standing at 29,000 feet above sea level, Mount Everest had until that

point proved unconquerable. The bitter cold, treacherous terrain and low oxygen levels had claimed the lives of at least a dozen people since the first reconnaissance expedition in 1921. But Hillary was determined that this attempt would be successful. With a team of Nepalese Sherpas, including Tenzing Norgay, the British and New Zealand participants set off from Kathmandu on 10 March, to return three months later as heroes.

15 MINUTES
The total time Hillary and Tenzing spent on the summit

Nuptse

200 MPH
HIGHEST SPEED OF WIND ON EVEREST



Everest

-25 DEGREES
Average temperature at summit in May

48 DAYS

TIME IT TOOK TO REACH
SUMMIT FROM BASE CAMP

Khumbu Icefall

12 APRIL: BASE CAMP

The team sets up Base Camp at 17,900 feet after more than a month of trekking from Kathmandu. Tons of supplies are carried up by porters.



ICE AXE

A wood-handled, steel ice axe kept the team clinging to the mountain.

BREATHING APPARATUS

The team experimented with two systems: closed circuit and open circuit. The former was invented by Bourdillon, who believed it was more efficient as it recycled exhaled oxygen, but Hillary opted to use the latter. It added 35 pounds to his weight.

EYEWEAR

Aviator-style goggles with darkened glass lenses protected them from strong UV rays and snow blindness.

CLOTHING

Hillary wore a thin, windproof cotton suit on the outside to protect against strong gales, while a woollen suit provided an insulating layer. Long underwear was worn underneath.

BOOTS

These were lightweight and insulated, with steel crampons to prevent the team slipping.

TYPICAL MEAL ON THE MOUNTAIN

Chicken noodle soup
Tinned fish
Apricots
Lemonade
Cup of tea

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

Diary
Kodak Retina camera
Walkie-talkie
Tent
Sleeping bag



NAME: Tenzing Norgay
DATE OF BIRTH/DEATH: 1914-1986
NATIONALITY: Nepalese
ROLE: Sherpa



NAME: Edmund Hillary
DATE OF BIRTH/DEATH: 1919-2008
NATIONALITY: New Zealander
ROLE: Mountaineer

THE TEAM:

11 Brits and two New Zealanders, including a cameraman and a physician, made up the team



13

BRITISH TEAM



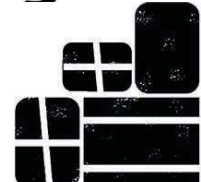
20

SHERPAS



362

PORTERS



10,000 lbs

LUGGAGE



Many

YAKS



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

A queen becomes a pawn in a deadly game of thrones

1567 MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS IS MARRIED

The young Catholic monarch marries the Earl of Bothwell, a tempestuous match that leads to her downfall

Aged just 24, Mary, Queen of Scots was already on her third husband. In an event lacking the usual cheer of a royal wedding, she married the Earl of Bothwell in May 1567. It was a sombre start to a relationship that, like the ones before, was doomed to fail.

DIE HARD

The Queen of Scots was Queen Elizabeth I's cousin, and a potential rival for the English crown. She had married the future King of France at 15, but was widowed just two years later. Her second marriage to Lord Darnley (Henry Stewart) had started off well, but his lust for power soon grew. In an attempt to claim the crown matrimonial, he stabbed Mary's friend Riccio during a dinner party while his six-months-pregnant wife was held at gunpoint. Naturally, this broke their marriage irretrievably. Since divorce was not an option for the Catholic queen, it was decided that Stewart be removed by any means necessary.

Unfortunately for him, this meant a violent death. Two barrels of gunpowder were placed beneath his bedroom and an explosion was triggered. The blame for the murder was laid upon the Earl of Bothwell, an advisor of the Queen, although he was later acquitted.

Bothwell and Mary soon married, under a cloud of suspicion. Nobody would believe that the Queen would marry the man (who was widely believed to have killed her previous husband) out of love alone. The marriage remains controversial today, as it is often alleged that Bothwell raped Mary to ensure their legal union. Many of Mary's old friends turned against her, and she was forced to abdicate after putting up a small fight in June 1567. As she was led away, the crowds screamed that she was both an adulteress and murderer.

THE PRISONER

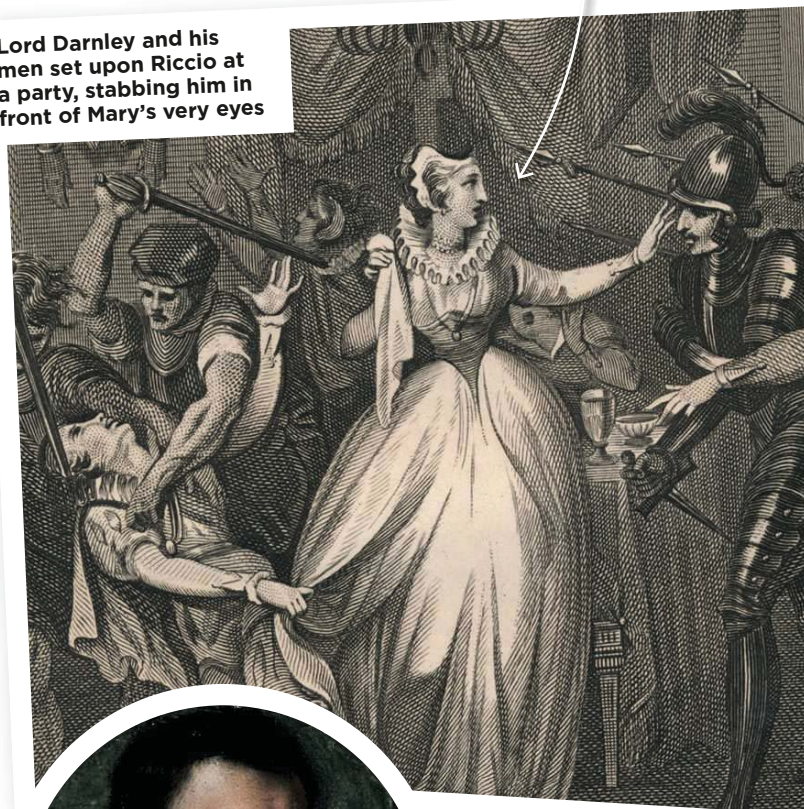
With Elizabeth I still feeling threatened by Mary's Catholic claims to the throne, the Queen of Scotland was placed under house arrest in England, so that she could be kept under close surveillance. For almost 20 years, the disgraced queen moved from castle to castle, but was never allowed her freedom.

The final straw came in 1586, when she was implicated in a plot to assassinate Elizabeth, and tried for treason. Though her spirited defence – arguing that she could not be charged for treason on the grounds that she was a foreign subject – was strong, Mary's tumultuous life came abruptly to an end on the chopping block in February 1587. ☉

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Riccio was Mary's Italian private secretary. Born to an impoverished family, he was a talented musician and **attracted Mary's attention**. Rumours circulated that Mary and Riccio were having an affair, which inflamed her **jealous and controlling** husband, and led to Darnley's demise.

Lord Darnley and his men set upon Riccio at a party, stabbing him in front of Mary's very eyes



ABOVE: The Earl of Bothwell was imprisoned in Denmark and declared insane
RIGHT: Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed by her cousin Elizabeth I



FUTILE RESISTANCE

The Queen of Scots did not wish to forfeit her throne **without putting up a fight**. On 15 June, she and a small band confronted the lords at Carberry Hill, but **many of her men deserted her**. She was taken into custody that day.

MAIN: Mary is forced to abdicate in favour of her one-year-old son at Loch Leven castle, in the presence of powerful lords



**"I was too great
an obstacle to
their religion"**

Mary to her friend Jane Kennedy, on the eve of her execution

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Truganini, the woman who defied white settlers
in an age of colonial violence

1876 THE 'LAST' ABORIGINAL TASMANIAN DIES

As one of the last speakers of a Tasmanian (Palawa) language, Truganini has an important and unique place in history

Pre-colonial Tasmania, an island off the coast of Australia, was a place almost frozen in time. People were governed by ancient tribal traditions, and lived their lives as their ancestors had done. It was in this context that Truganini, a Palawa girl born in 1812, grew up. However, the arrival of European settlers several years previously had torn the community apart. Racial violence known as the 'Black War' broke out, claiming the lives of many Aboriginal men, women and children. By the time she was 17, Truganini had seen unspeakable horrors – her mother, uncle and fiancé had been brutally murdered, her sister abducted, and she herself had been raped.

LAST HOPE

The colonial authorities launched a two-pronged strategy, in order to end the war and bring the native peoples under control once and for all. Bounties were offered for the capture of Indigenous Tasmanians, while some settlers made an effort to appear friendly, to lure them into containment camps on remote islands. It was the job of the 'Protector of the Aboriginals', George Augustus

Robinson, to find the remaining locals and convince them to move into these camps, offering free food and shelter. With only around 100 Tasmanians left, he claimed that this isolation would save them. However, his true agenda was darker – to convert them to Christianity and European ways. Truganini met him in 1829 and, believing his claims, agreed to help Robinson locate the final few.

When the pair travelled into the bush, her quick-thinking skills saved his life a number of times, once when he was nearly speared by a suspicious tribesman, and when he almost drowned in a creek. Truganini learned the customs of other tribes on the island, meeting a variety of people. On their journeys, Robinson recorded their experiences in his journal, which remains one of the best sources historians have about the culture of Tasmanian tribes.

However, the conditions in the settlements were worsening. Forbidden to leave and kept in squalor, many of the inhabitants died from European diseases such as influenza. Truganini was shocked at Robinson's lack of empathy, and instead began

instructing her people to avoid the camps at all costs.

OUTBACK OUTLAWS

Shortly after, Robinson abandoned Truganini on the Australian mainland, and two years later, she went rogue, forming a band with other Aboriginal men and women – including Tunnerminnerwait, a Parperloihener clansman and another of Robinson's pet projects. They travelled around Victoria, fighting with settlers and raiding their houses. The group landed themselves in trouble when they conflicted with two European whalers, killing them both. Allegedly, it was Truganini who finished one of them off with a club.

The five bandits were captured and trialled in Melbourne in 1841. According to some sources, Robinson made a comeback, pleading the jury to have mercy on the women of the group, as they were "utterly subordinate" to the men. So, only

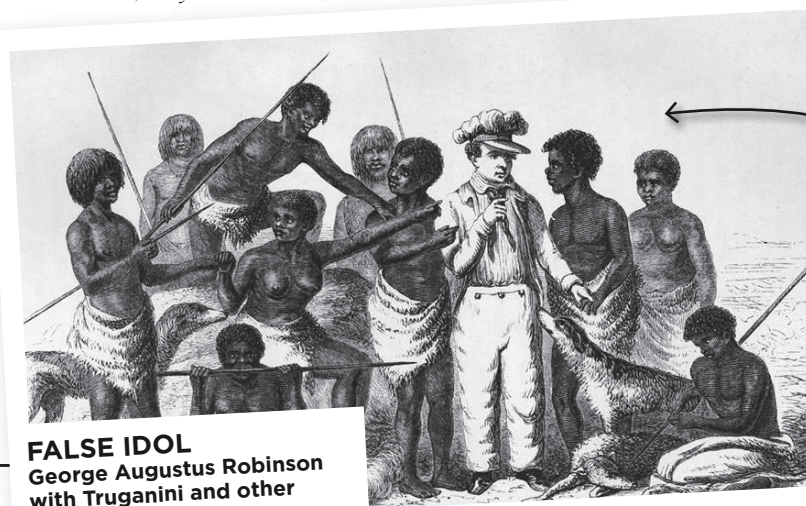
Tunnerminnerwait and another male were hanged in the city's first public execution.

Truganini was sent back to Tasmania, to a camp at Flinders Island. Robinson visited in the 1850s, but she refused to acknowledge him, scarred by his betrayal. Then, she was removed to Oyster Cove, a settlement close to where she was born. By the time she returned to her homeland, there were only 14 full-blooded Palawa-speaking people left. Over the years, disease had decimated them.

AN END TO THE SUFFERING

Somehow, Oyster Cove was even worse than the previous camps, but it was to be Truganini's home for the rest of her days. Despite the negligence suffered by the last few people living there, the area held much significance for her. Permitted occasionally to go hunting in the familiar bush, or to dive for shellfish as she had done as a girl, the aging woman

"Forbidden to leave and kept in squalor, many of the inhabitants died from European diseases such as influenza"



FALSE IDOL
George Augustus Robinson
with Truganini and other
Palawa people

THE SOLE SURVIVOR?

Truganini is often claimed to be the **last full-blooded Aboriginal Tasmanian**, but she was actually survived by a woman named Fanny Cochrane Smith by 29 years.



WIPED OUT
Truganini (centre) and some of the few remaining Indigenous Tasmanians



PEACE AT LAST

MAIN: A portrait of Truganini, circa 1866
RIGHT: A monument to this incredible woman stands on Bruny Island, where she was born

managed to find some comfort in the land of her ancestors.

As Truganini grew older still, she watched the rest of those on the camp die off, until she was the last one left. Having seen the bodies of her compatriots being dissected and experimented in (despite the fact it was deeply offensive to her culture) she feared the same would happen to her – “I know the Museum wants my body,” she said before she died in 1876. She was right. Two years after her burial in the grounds of an old women’s prison, the Royal Society of Tasmania dug up her skeleton and placed it on display. It seemed that even in death, she would not know peace.

Approaching the 100-year anniversary of her passing, in 1976 Aboriginal campaigners finally obtained her remains, and scattered her ashes in the waters of Tasmania. Truganini is remembered as one of the most famous Aboriginal Australians who ever lived, someone who fought tirelessly to preserve the legacy of her people. 📌



Should more be done to remember the victims of colonial violence?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com

WHITE SAVIOUR

In Britain, Robinson was seen as a **Victorian philanthropist**, helping people who seemingly could not help themselves. He was paid a sum of £8,000 for his work on the settlement camps.

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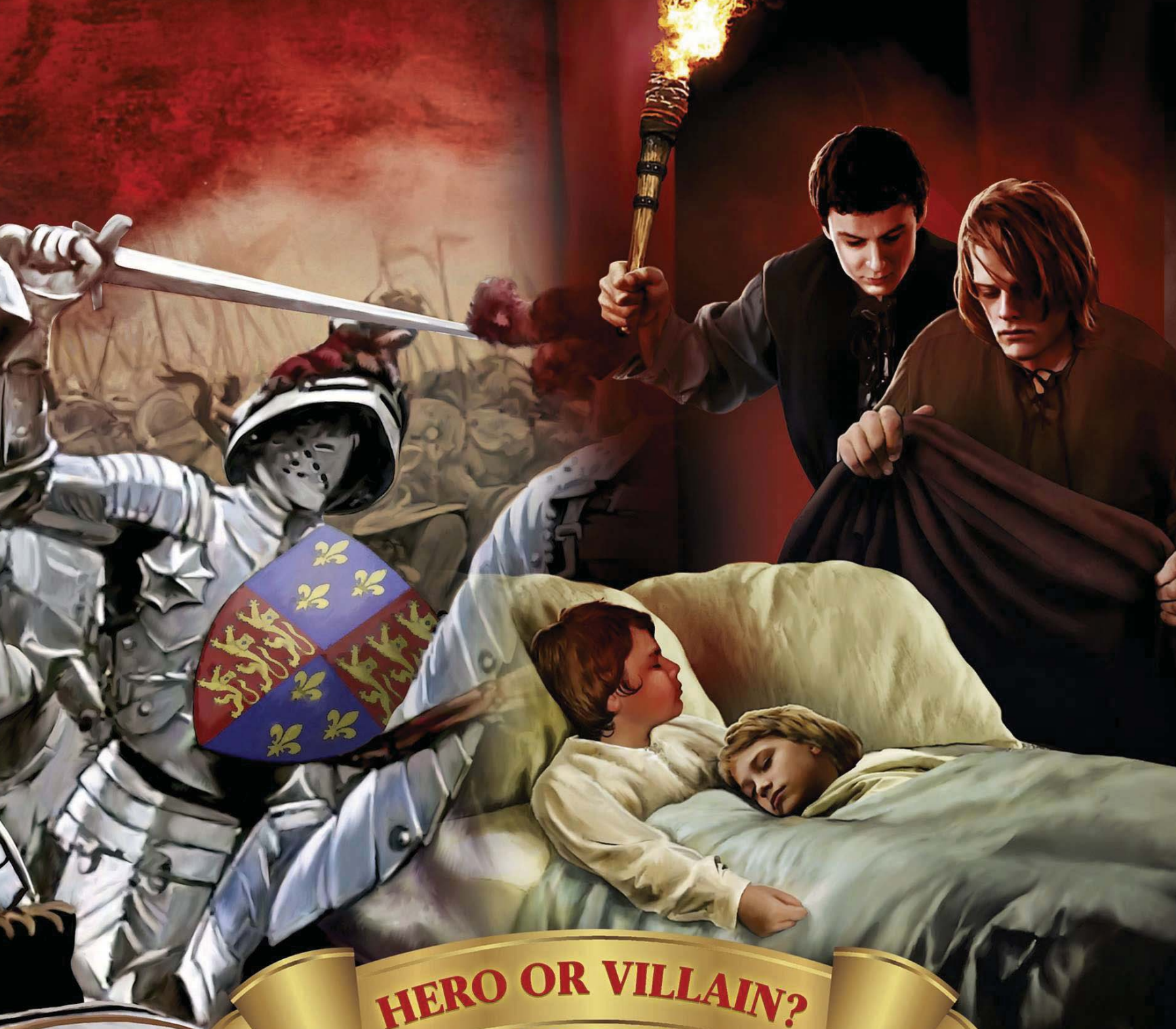


COVER STORY
RICHARD III



JEAN MICHEL GIRARD WWW.THE-ART-AGENCY.CO.UK X1ALANNYX1

Monster or martyr?
Was Richard III
really as mean as
Shakespeare
makes out?



HERO OR VILLAIN?

RICHARD III

Julian Humphrys looks at the life and changing reputation of England's most controversial king





A re-enactment of the Battle of Bosworth, at which Henry Tudor's forces slay King Richard

Large crowds lined the streets as the coffin containing the remains of Richard III was taken to Leicester Cathedral for reinterment on 26 March 2015. The Archbishop of Canterbury led the service, members of the royal family were present, the Queen herself wrote a message for the order of service, while the Leicester authorities made it clear that Richard was being buried not just with dignity but with honour. For many of those present, Richard was a much-maligned king who was finally getting the respect he deserved. But not everyone saw it that way. Writing in *The Guardian*, Polly Toynbee bemoaned the fact that Britain "mourned a monster" simply because he had been king. Even today, this controversial monarch continues to divide opinions.

Born in 1452 at Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, Richard was the fourth son of Cecily Neville and Richard of York, whose conflict with the Lancastrian Henry VI was a major cause of the Wars of the Roses. In 1460, Richard's father was killed at the Battle of Wakefield but in 1461, his eldest brother, Edward, defeated

"Unlike his sibling, Richard appears the very model of a loyal younger brother"

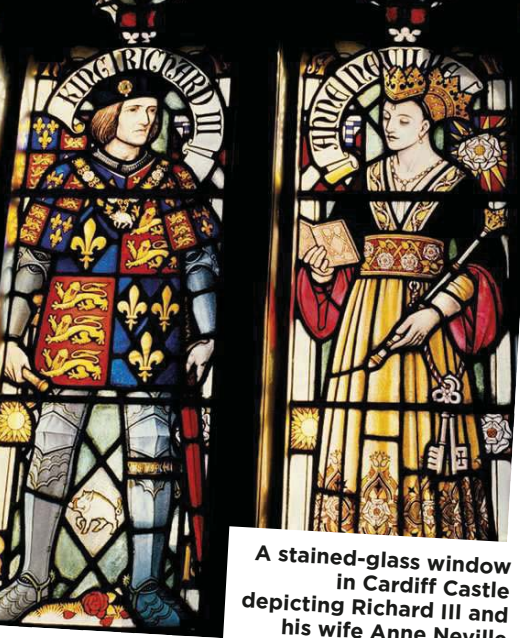
the Lancastrians at Towton, became Edward IV and appointed Richard Duke of Gloucester. Unlike his unreliable sibling, George, Duke of Clarence, whose machinations would see him executed in 1478, Richard appears the very model of a loyal younger brother. Living up to his motto of '*Loyauté me Lie*' (Loyalty Binds Me), he joined Edward in exile after Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick had restored Henry VI to the throne in 1470. The following year, they returned

to England and Richard contributed to the Yorkist victories at Barnet (where Warwick was killed) and Tewkesbury where he led Edward's vanguard.

Richard was well rewarded. He was given control of lands confiscated from the Nevilles and his marriage to Warwick's daughter, Anne, gained him more territory in the north of England, which became his power base. As Edward's lieutenant in the north, he seems to have been an able administrator and the chronicler John Rous described him as a "good lord" who punished "oppressors of the commons".

Anthony Woodville (kneeling) was a loyal supporter of Edward IV (seated), and was executed in 1483 almost certainly on Richard's orders





A stained-glass window in Cardiff Castle depicting Richard III and his wife Anne Neville

Richard's importance was national as well as regional; in 1471, he was appointed both constable and admiral of England and in 1482, he commanded the invasion of Scotland that led to the capture of Berwick. Yet his position was not as secure as it might appear. The lucrative offices he held were dependant on the will of the monarch, while the act of parliament which gave him those Neville lands that had formerly belonged to Warwick's brother, Montagu, added to his insecurity. It stipulated that Richard and his heirs could only hold them while Montagu's son George Neville or any heirs he had were alive. If that family line died out, the lands would revert after Richard's death to another branch of the Neville family.

TAKING THE PRINCES

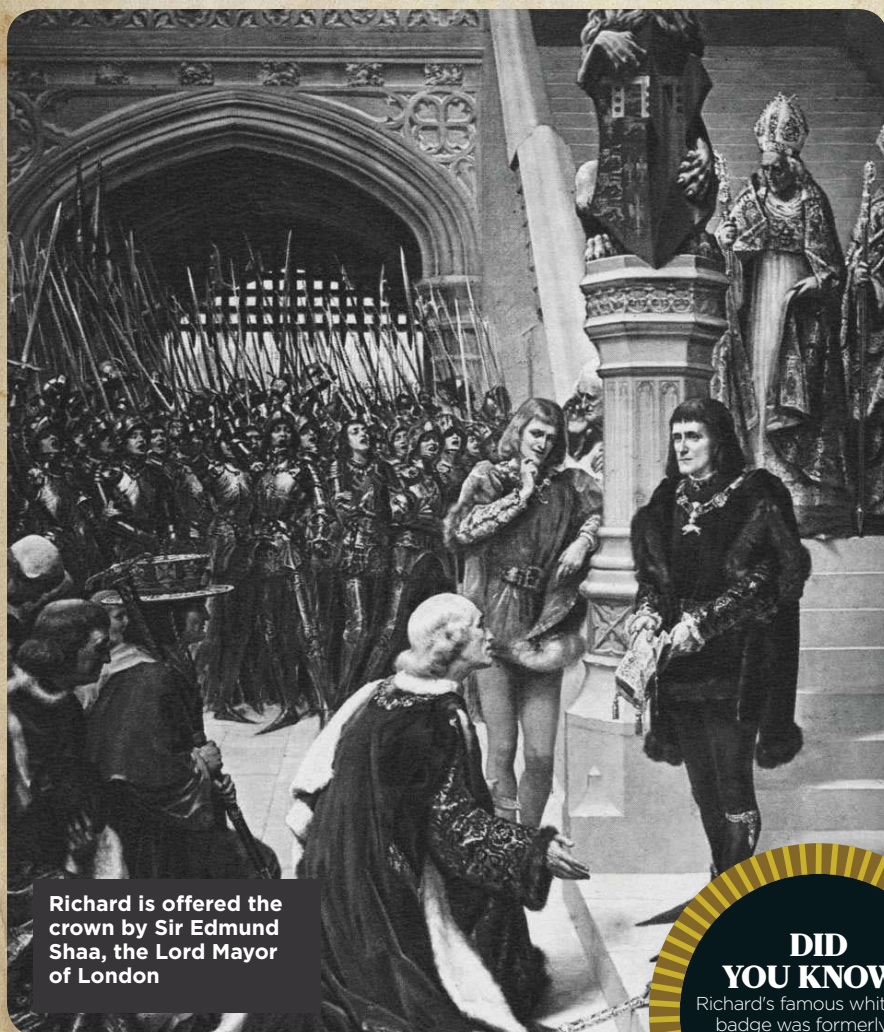
Even so, had it not been for his brother Edward's early death in April 1483, Richard might well have lived out his days as a successful regional magnate, and instead of the innumerable books we now have about him, we'd probably have to content ourselves with the odd biography and a few PhD theses. But the King's death changed everything.

Edward had named Richard as protector of his son and successor, the 12-year-old Edward V, but the problem was that the boy was at Ludlow in the care of his mother's family, the Woodvilles, and Richard, like many in the kingdom, didn't trust them. To secure his own position, Richard had to act quickly. As Edward travelled to London escorted by his uncle Anthony Woodville and his half-brother Richard Grey, Richard intercepted them at Stony Stratford. Claiming there was a plot against him, he arrested Woodville, Grey and a third knight, Thomas Vaughan, and took control of the young king.

After sending his prisoners to his castle at Pontefract, Richard escorted

DID RICHARD USURP THE THRONE?

It rather depends on how you define 'usurp'. One dictionary describes it as "to seize power by force or without legal authority", so it has been argued that because Richard was actually offered the crown in 1483, there was no usurpation. However, the Oxford English Dictionary generally defines usurpation as the wrongful or unjust appropriation of power. Clearly, something can be carried out without force and/or have legal backing yet still be unjust, so those who consider that Richard acted wrongfully or unjustly in supplanting his young nephew can also argue that he did indeed usurp the throne.



Richard is offered the crown by Sir Edmund Shaa, the Lord Mayor of London

DID YOU KNOW?

Richard's famous white boar badge was formerly the badge of the Lancastrian Earl of Devon

DID HE HAVE A HUNCHBACK?

Strictly speaking, no. At the time, a deformed body was linked with an evil mind, and this led many to argue that the portrayal of Richard as a hunchback was pure invention - part of the campaign by Tudor writers to blacken his name. So, the revelation that the skeleton uncovered in the Leicester car park had a seriously deformed spine caused quite a sensation. Although this was a scoliosis (sideways curvature of the spine) rather than a kyphosis (a true hunched back) and it's been proved that it wouldn't have prevented him from charging into battle, it's thought that one of Richard's shoulders would have been noticeably higher than the other.



RIGHT: A 16th-century portrait of Richard. One shoulder has been overpainted to make it appear higher than the other. ABOVE: Benedict Cumberbatch portrayed Richard in *The Hollow Crown*



The discovery of Richard's skeleton proved that he did suffer from a curvature of the spine





Richard's wife, Anne Neville had formerly been married to Henry VI's son, Edward, Prince of Wales

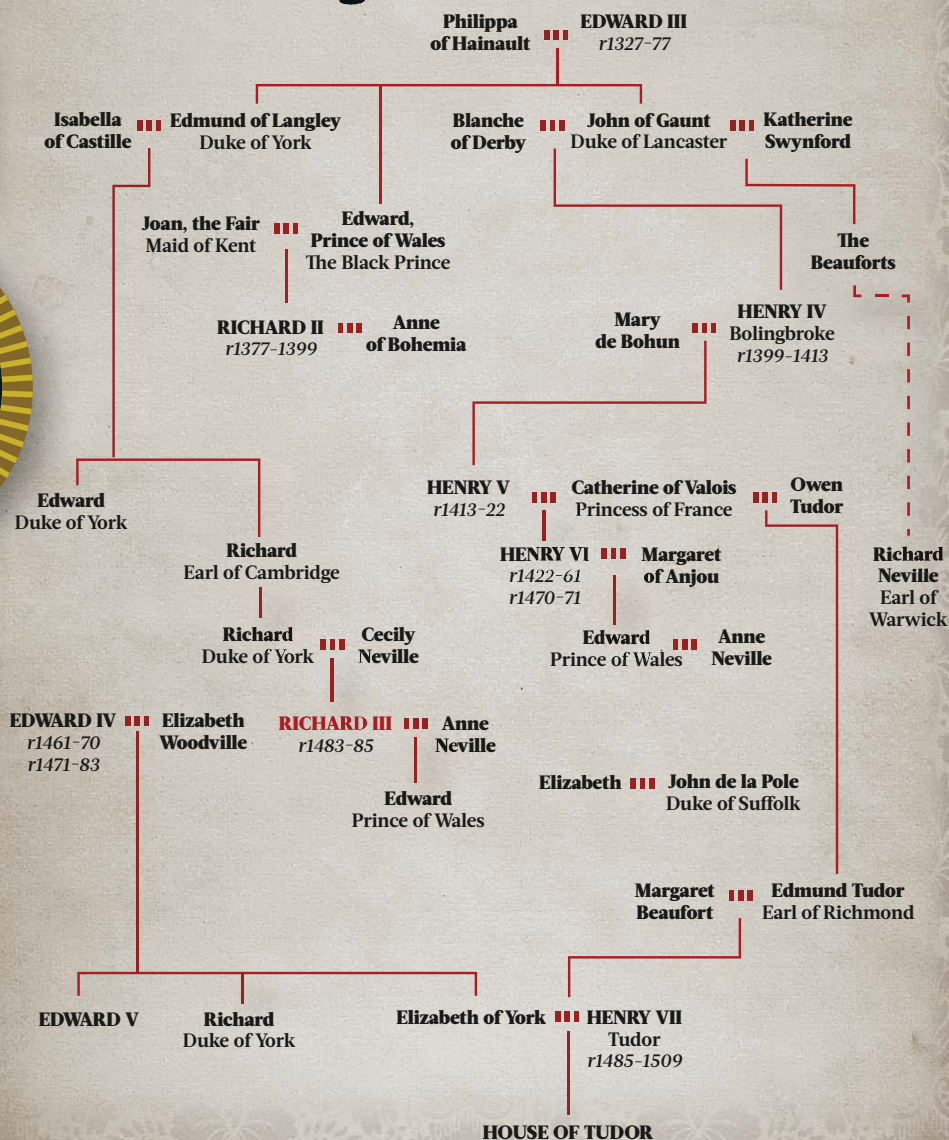
Edward to the capital and lodged him in the Tower of London, to be joined later by his brother. There was nothing sinister in this - the Tower had yet to acquire its gruesome reputation, and it was traditionally used by English monarchs prior to their coronations. The Woodvilles had never been popular, and Richard's actions seem to have been met with approval by other members of the late king's household, notably the Duke of Buckingham, who'd helped him at Stony Stratford, and Edward IV's old friend William Hastings. Despite the claims of later Tudor writers, there's no evidence that Richard's actions up to this point were part of a plot to seize the throne, and the preparations for Edward's coronation went ahead as normal. But that would soon change.

During a Council meeting in the Tower of London on Friday 13 June, Richard suddenly announced that there was another conspiracy against him, arrested three councillors and, with no regard whatsoever for due process of law, had Hastings summarily executed. It was nothing less than murder, and even the most devoted supporters of Richard struggle to justify it. Why did Richard have Hastings killed? Some claim that Richard had discovered that Hastings was plotting with the Woodvilles against him, but Hastings had a long-standing dislike of the Woodvilles and had supported Richard's move against them in April. It's more likely that Richard had now decided to seize the throne, but because Hastings was fiercely loyal to young Edward, he had to be disposed of first.

identified as Eleanor Butler) before he married Elizabeth, the Woodville marriage wasn't valid and Edward V and his siblings were therefore illegitimate. Technically, the son of the late Duke of Clarence was next in line, but he was barred from the succession because his father had been attainted for treason. The next legitimate candidate was therefore Richard.

However, many believe that Richard had already made up his mind to take the throne, and the bastardisation of his nephews and nieces was simply a political manoeuvre to clear them out the way. Although ambition may have motivated Richard, he may simply have believed that the country needed an experienced adult as ruler. He may

"It was nothing less than murder, and even the most devoted struggle to justify it"



also have felt that he had no choice. Edward was known to be close to the Woodvilles, and Richard must have realised that there was a good chance that he would find himself sidelined as soon as the young king came of age. What's more, the recent death without issue of George Neville meant that Richard had just lost much of the land he'd hoped to leave to his son. On 25 June, Woodville, Grey and Vaughan were executed at Pontefract, almost certainly on Richard's orders, while in London his ally the Duke of Buckingham addressed an assembly of lords and commoners outlining Richard's claim to the throne. Their response was initially lukewarm, but eventually a petition was drawn up asking him to become king. He accepted on the following day and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 6 July.

ENTER THE TUDORS

After his coronation, Richard set off on a progress around his kingdom. While he was away, news reached him of an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the princes from the Tower. It has been suggested that this led Richard to order their deaths, for after August the two boys were never seen again. Rumours began to spread that they had indeed been killed, and Richard's failure to display the living boys did nothing to dispel them. The next uprising against him certainly suggested they were dead, for it aimed to set Henry Tudor, a Lancastrian exile, on the throne. Many of the participants in Buckingham's rebellion, as it was known, were former members of Edward IV's household who

"It's clear that Richard was no more tyrannical than other monarchs of his time"

had been shocked by what they saw as Richard's usurpation, and it's unlikely that they would have fought for Tudor had they believed that Edward V or his brother were still alive. Their support for Tudor tells us something else. The fact that they were prepared to support a Lancastrian exile with a distant claim to the throne against the brother of Edward IV shows just how far the Yorkist cause had been split by Richard's actions. After suppressing the revolt, Richard tried to strengthen his hand by granting the land and offices forfeited by the largely southern rebels to a small group of his trusted servants, many of them from the north, but this merely added to his unpopularity. Richard had opposed the Woodville clique, but now he was ruling through a clique of his own.

Although on a personal level little went right for Richard – his only legitimate son died in 1484 and his wife in March 1485 – there were at least signs of the good government that had

characterised his time in the north. His only parliament sat early in 1484, and the statutes it passed included reforms to aspects of the legal system, laws to protect English merchants against unfair foreign competition, the outlawing of benevolences (royal financial demands without parliamentary approval) and the establishment of the College of Arms. Despite the efforts of later Tudor writers to portray him otherwise, it's clear that Richard was no more tyrannical than other monarchs of his time – and considerably less so than the son of his successor. Indeed, Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England under King James I, described Richard as "a good lawmaker for the ease and solace of the common people".

FALL FROM GLORY

On 7 August 1485, Henry Tudor landed at Milford Haven with a small army of French mercenaries, former Yorkists and diehard Lancastrians. Nineteen months earlier, he had strengthened his appeal to disaffected Yorkists by promising to marry Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth were he to gain the throne. Richard was reportedly delighted by the news of the landing; victory over Tudor would not only rid him of a troublesome focus of opposition, it would also imply

DID YOU KNOW?

At the Battle of Bosworth Richard personally killed Henry Tudor's standard-bearer William Brandon.



Bronze effigies of Henry Tudor and his wife Elizabeth of York in Westminster Abbey



Richard prepares for battle at Bosworth, an act that would see his premature death



Lady Margaret Beaufort was the mother of Henry VII and a key player in plots against Richard

divine approval of his own regime. On 22 August, Richard confronted him at Bosworth in Leicestershire. Richard had the larger army but a third force, under William and Thomas Stanley, two former stalwarts of Edward IV's regime, lurked in the wings. Richard had good reason to be wary of them – they had been his rivals for influence in the north and Thomas was married to Henry Tudor's mother Margaret Beaufort. Richard tried to secure their loyalty by holding Thomas's son hostage, but when they eventually joined the battle in support



DID HE KILL THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER?

We simply don't know. Indeed, we can't even be sure that they were both actually murdered. All we know is that they were never seen again after Richard became king. The lack of concrete evidence about their fates has enabled people to suggest a number of potential murderers: Richard III, the Duke of Buckingham, Henry VII – even Margaret Beaufort. However, it was rumoured at the time that Richard had caused their deaths, and he certainly had both motive and opportunity. Rumours are, of course, just rumours, but it's significant that Richard failed to scotch them by displaying the living boys. Of course, none of this highly circumstantial evidence is conclusive, but if murder did take place, it's difficult not to see Richard as at least the prime suspect.



It is thought that Edward V and his younger brother Richard were murdered

WHY WASN'T HE BURIED IN YORK?

Because, in keeping with normal practice, where remains found in archaeological digs are reburied in the nearest consecrated ground, the exhumation licence granted to the University of Leicester made provision for Richard's bones to be reinterred in Leicester Cathedral. This didn't stop people suggesting alternative sites: Westminster Abbey (where his wife is buried); Windsor (his brother); Fotheringhay (his father) – and York Minster. Supporters of York pointed out Richard's close links with the city, and tried to argue, not totally convincingly, that his endowment of a large chantry in York was evidence that he wished to be buried there. In May 2014, the High Court threw out a call for wider consultation over the reburial by the pro-York 'Plantagenet Alliance', and Leicester got the green light.

DID YOU KNOW?

At the time of Richard's death, negotiations were taking place for him to marry the sister of John II of Portugal, who was descended from the House of Lancaster.



Laurence Olivier plays Shakespeare's Richard III at the New Theatre, London, 1944

of Henry, it proved decisive. Spurning flight, Richard led a mounted charge in a desperate bid to kill Henry Tudor. It came within a whisker of success, but Richard found himself unhorsed and, as Polydore Vergil later put it, he was cut down "fighting manfully in the thickest press of his enemies". Not even the most virulent of his Tudor critics ever accused Richard of cowardice.

CREATING A VILLAIN

The century after Bosworth would see a succession of accounts, all portraying Richard in a highly unfavourable light. Rous, who had earlier praised Richard, now described him as a monstrous tyrant, born with teeth and hair after being in his mother's womb for two years. Polydore Vergil, an Italian commissioned by Henry VII to write a history of England, claimed Richard planned to seize the throne as soon as his brother died. Thomas More accused Richard of a succession of murders, including Henry VI and of course the Princes in the Tower, and describes him as "ill featured of limbs, crook backed..." Later Tudor writers like Hall and Hollinshed told similar stories.

Inevitably, this 'Tudor' version of events would be challenged, notably by George Buck in 1619, Horace Walpole in 1768 and Clements Markham in 1906. Nineteen twenty-four saw the foundation of the Fellowship of the White Boar, the forerunner of the Richard III Society that has done so much to foster interest in the period, and which spearheaded the campaign to rediscover Richard's remains. In 1951,



ABOVE: Richard III now lies in a tomb in Leicester Cathedral
INSET: Thousands lined the streets to watch the King's funeral procession



White roses, the symbol of the House of York, adorn a statue of Richard outside Leicester Cathedral

those who harboured doubts about Richard's involvement in the murder of the princes found unexpected support in the form of crime novelist Josephine Tey. In *The Daughter of Time*, Tey's fictional detective is recovering from a broken leg when he sees a portrait of Richard III. Convinced that his features are not those of a murderer, he examines the evidence and concludes that Richard's guilt was a fabrication of Tudor propaganda.

Recent decades have seen a decided switch in public attitudes to Richard. He's now seen by many not as a villain, but as a man largely innocent of the crimes he's been accused of and whose rule was cruelly cut short by betrayal on the battlefield. Others are more circumspect. Rejecting the 'Tudor myth'

THE HUNCH THAT PAID OFF Uncovering Richard's remains

After his death at Bosworth, Richard III's body was buried in Greyfriars, a Franciscan friary in Leicester. Legend had it that when the friary was dissolved in 1538, Richard's remains were thrown in the river Soar, but many were unconvinced. In 2011, Philippa Langley of the Richard III Society approached Leicester University with funds towards an archaeological project to find Richard's remains, which she argued were probably still in the ground. Excavations began in August 2012 and, almost immediately, a skeleton was found in what would be identified as the choir of the friary church. Analysis suggested a man in his early 30s who'd suffered fatal battle-related injuries and, remarkably, had a curvature of the spine. Radiocarbon dating confirmed that the individual lived between 1450 and 1540. The signs suggested it was probably Richard; that probability became a certainty when DNA samples from two of the King's collateral descendants matched that of the skeleton.



ABOVE: The human remains discovered in trench one were identified as those of Richard
RIGHT: Archaeologists mark out areas to excavate in a Leicester car park



of a calculating schemer who revels in evil, they nevertheless point out that while Richard may not necessarily have been a bad man, he was certainly a bad king whose actions ultimately led to the destruction not only of himself but also of the Yorkist dynasty.

Finally, of course, there's Shakespeare. Drawing on the writings of Hall and Holinshed, Shakespeare's play gives us a villainous hunchback who had plotted all along to seize the crown. (In doing so he may have been aiming a sly dig at Robert Cecil, Elizabeth's unpopular minister who did have a hunchback). He makes Richard responsible for just about every significant killing in the Wars of the Roses – from the Duke of Somerset at St Albans in 1455 (quite difficult as Richard was only two at the time) to the Princes in the Tower 30 years later.

Shakespeare's Richard is a monster, but there's no denying he's a memorable one. It's tempting to conclude that that without the lasting interest caused by that grossly unfair portrayal, Richard's short and unsuccessful reign would be largely consigned to the footnotes of history, there would be no Richard III Society and this controversial king's body would still be resting under a Leicester car park. 📍

GET HOOKED

SOCIETY

For more information about Richard's life and times, news of events and details on how to join the society, check out the Richard III Society website at www.richardiii.net

BOOK

Richard III: A Ruler and his Reputation (Bloomsbury 2015) takes a fresh look at Richard's life and how he has been portrayed.

A WOMAN'S TOUCH

The French were unable to capture Lincoln Castle, governed by the formidable Nichola de la Haye

equites sibi nimis dāpnosam. Nam flagell
austral' p̄ qm̄ fugerunt qd̄ ex transiſo fue
catū: fugientes n̄ medioct̄ ipediuit. Itenī
cunq; alijs aduenient' z festinus nimis er
let: oportebat eum ab equo descende z portā
quo exeunte porta statī recludebat̄ flagello

ONE IN THE EYE

The commander of the French army, the Comte du Perche, is fatally stabbed through the eyeslit of his helmet.

Taking Back Control

William Marshal's victory prevented a foreign prince from ruling England, but Lincoln's citizens had little cause for celebration.

Julian Humphrys explains.

While most people have heard of Hastings, Crécy, Agincourt and Bosworth, few have heard of the Battle of Lincoln, and even fewer know that had it not been for that battle, England might well have been ruled by a King Louis the First.

Towards the end of King John's reign, the barons of England rebelled at what they saw as his arbitrary and vindictive rule. In June 1215, John temporarily appeased them by agreeing to

belli congressio qui i obprium lodoWici ac baronū
mundinas appellat xiiii. klunū salū. s. i. ebda
pentecostes hūc iūm hora int' p
dia. s. an' horam nonam a bonis neg
omīa sūmāta. Verū ex matnū cu
fuerunt aquis sūmerse. Que ut sca
um euitarēt quat z fūdet igresse na

BATTLE CONTEXT

Where

Lincoln, England

When

20 May 1217

Who

English (William Marshal)
French (Comte du Perche)
and English rebels (Earl of Winchester)

Why

Louis of France's attempt to become king of England

Result

Decisive English victory

RETREAT!

A French knight flees the battle scene as a royalist crossbowman takes aim at him.



4

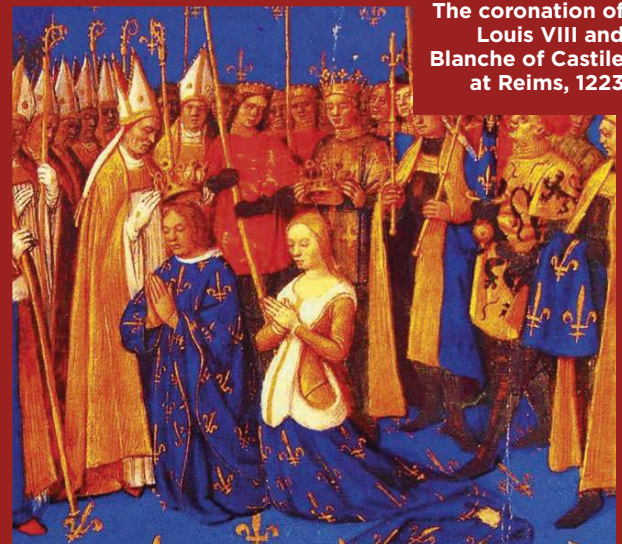
Original copies of *Magna Carta* survive. One is in Lincoln.

what would later be called *Magna Carta*, a document addressing the perceived abuses of his reign. But when *Magna Carta* was withdrawn less than three months later, many English barons concluded that there was no doing business with John and invited Louis, the son of Philip Augustus of France, to replace him as the king of England.

Louis duly invaded, and with the support of the rebel barons, he overran much of southeast England and East Anglia, although the castles at Windsor and Dover

stubbornly held out against him. Then, in

October 1216, John did what has been described as the best thing he ever did for his country. He died. Much of the baronial support for Louis had been motivated by a hatred of John, and now that he was no longer on the scene, many barons switched sides in favour of his successor, the nine-year-old Henry III, especially when his advisors re-issued *Magna Carta*. Even so, Louis didn't abandon his attempts to conquer England, and while



The coronation of Louis VIII and Blanche of Castile at Reims, 1223

THE MAN WHO WAS NEARLY KING

Prince Louis was the son of Philip Augustus, King of France and Richard the Lionheart's partner (and rival) during the Third Crusade. He was born in 1187 and in 1200 he married Blanche of Castile, a granddaughter of Henry II. At a time when you didn't necessarily have to be next in line in order to take the throne, Louis, who did have royal blood after all, seemed an ideal replacement for the tyrannical John. To the English barons who asked him to be their king Louis was all the things John wasn't – brave, pious, trustworthy and a man who kept his word. After landing in England he was proclaimed king in London, and within months about two thirds of the barons and more than half of the country were under his control. After the failure of his bid to rule England, Louis returned to France where he succeeded to the throne as Louis VIII in 1223 and promptly conquered large amounts of the remaining English territory in the country.

BATTLEFIELD LINCOLN 20 MAY 1217

half his army continued to besiege Dover Castle, he sent the rest north to capture Lincoln.

At the time, Lincoln was one of the largest and most important cities in the country. Perched on the top of a steep hill, it was surrounded by stone walls and defended by a powerful castle. The castle had two fortified mounds and two main gates, one leading into the city and the square opposite Lincoln's cathedral, and the other westward into the countryside. In 1217, the castle's constable was a woman in her 60s, Nichola de la Haye.

Although the castle would prove a tough nut to crack, the city itself wasn't prepared to resist a full-scale attack and quickly surrendered to the forces of Louis, who arrived in March under the command of the young Comte du Perche and Saer de Quincy, the Earl of Winchester and a leader of the baronial rebellion. But, with the redoubtable Nichola in command, the castle held out even though the French brought up siege engines – probably trebuchets – to bombard its walls.

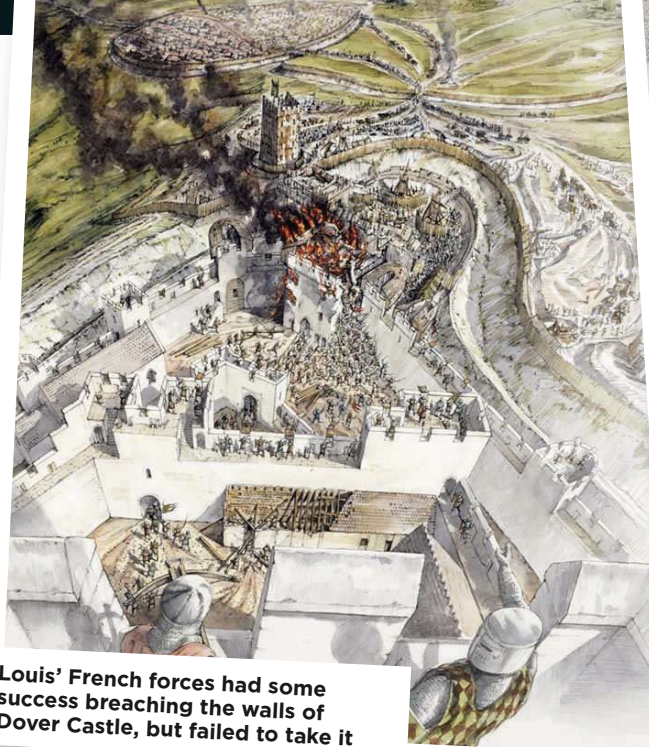
William Marshal, the regent of England and commander of the

forces loyal to Henry III, was determined not to let such an important stronghold fall into the hands of Louis. He gathered together a relief force, which assembled at Newark before heading for Lincoln. They realised that although the main road entered the city from the south, an approach from that direction was highly undesirable. Before they could get to the castle, they would have to fight their way through the town and

up a precipitous road that even today is known as 'Steep Hill'. So they marched on Lincoln via Torksey, approaching the city from the north-west on Saturday 20 May.

Perche and his men saw them coming and, according to one chronicler, a small reconnaissance force of English rebels went out to check out the approaching threat. They reported back that William Marshal's army was not a particularly large one, and argued that the best course of action was to leave the city and take them on in the open fields, where their own superior numbers could

prove decisive. The chronicler says that Perche was unconvinced and sent out a second reconnaissance force, this time made up of French knights. At the time, a quick way of estimating the strength of an enemy army was to count the banners of its knights, but this account claims that the French were unaware of the fact that each English knight carried two banners and therefore concluded that Marshal's army was twice as strong as it actually was. Whether this actually happened isn't known – you might have thought that



Louis' French forces had some success breaching the walls of Dover Castle, but failed to take it



300

French and rebel knights were captured in the battle

HAUBERK

Made of thousands of interlocking iron rings and worn over a padded coat called a gambeson.

MOUNTED KNIGHT

The key component of an early 13th-century army was the armoured mounted knight. They were at their most deadly when charging across open ground – the narrow streets of Lincoln limited their effectiveness.

'THE GREATEST KNIGHT'

Born during the civil war between Matilda and Stephen, William Marshal nearly didn't make it to adulthood. As a boy, he was held hostage to ensure that his father kept his promise to surrender Newbury Castle to Stephen. When Marshal senior refused to do so, Stephen threatened to kill the boy and catapult him into the castle, only to be told by William's father that he had "the hammer and tongs to forge another".

Fortunately, Stephen never carried out the threat. In the 1170s, William rose to prominence as a star in the tournament circuit of northern France as the effective player-manager of the team of the son of Henry II, also called Henry. As knights who were defeated in tournaments were obliged to pay ransoms to their conquerors, the string of victories that he won earned him fortune as well as fame. By the time of the Battle of Lincoln, he was about 70 and had served four English monarchs: Henry II, Richard I, John and now Henry III.

Having been invested into the order of the Knights Templar on his deathbed, Marshal was buried in Temple Church, London





The crossbow was periodically banned as even a civilian could use one to kill a king

WEAPONS AND WARRIORS

THE CROSSBOW

In the days before the longbow, the crossbow reigned supreme. It had a slower rate of fire than a bow but its trigger mechanism meant that it could be kept loaded while its user took careful aim. Because its short, iron-tipped bolts could cause hideous wounds, and because, armed with one, even the lowliest soldier could kill a king, their use was periodically banned by the papacy. Richard the Lionheart was mortally wounded by a crossbow bolt in 1199 and Eustace de Vesci, a leading opponent of King John, was shot dead by one outside Barnard Castle in 1216.

HELM

An iron plate attached to the front of the helmet protects the knight's face but the eyeslits are a weak point.



LANCE

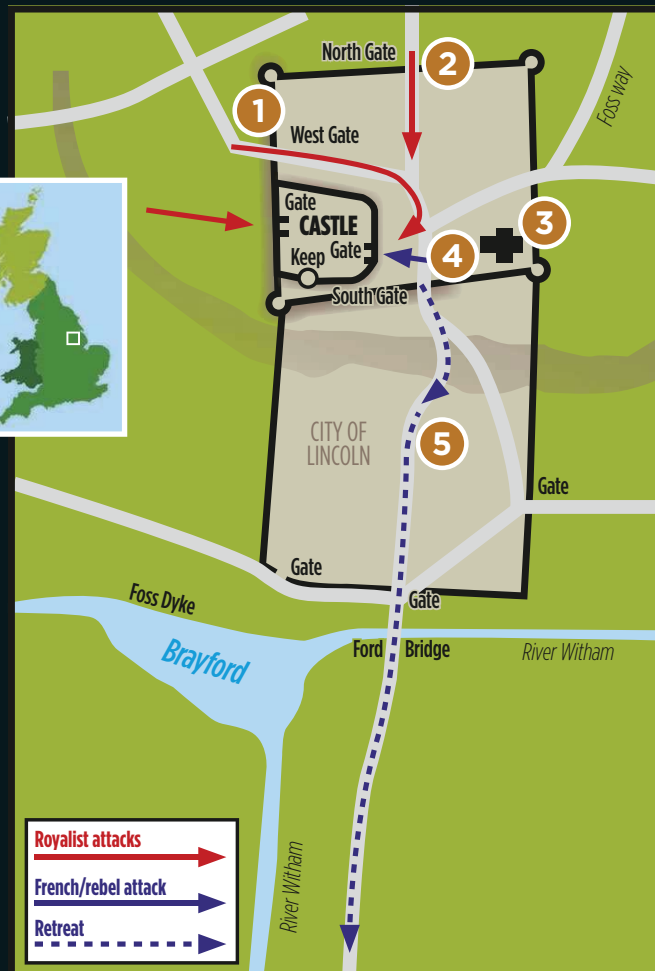
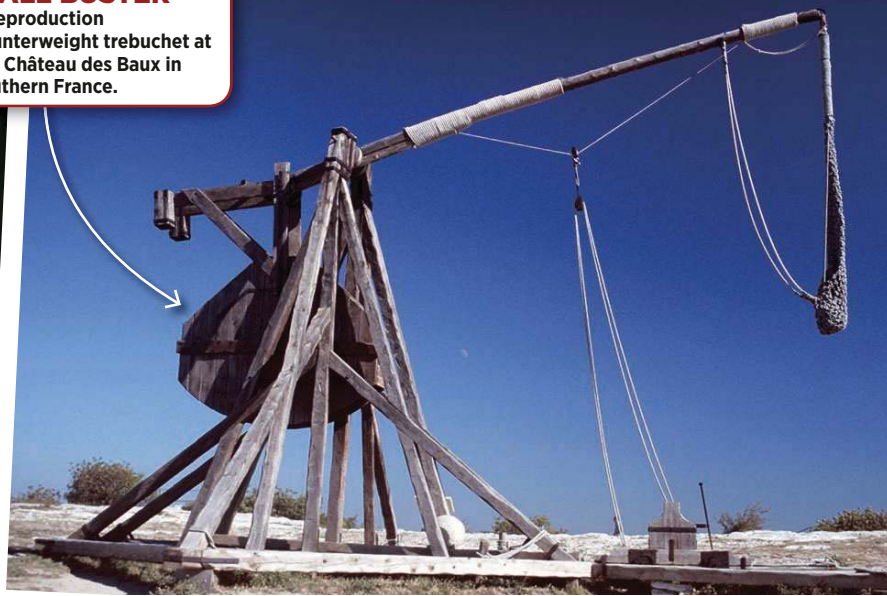
Ten-foot wooden shaft, with a two-edged metal point at the end. A charging knight would tuck the lance under his arm.

TREBUCHETS

Trebuchets were originally operated by a group of men pulling on ropes, but by the early 13th century, counterweights were introduced. The first counterweight trebuchet to be seen in England was brought over by Louis and was nicknamed 'Malvoisin' or 'Bad Neighbour'.

WALL BUSTER

A reproduction counterweight trebuchet at the Château des Baux in southern France.



BATTLE MAP

1. Position of the former West Gate, where William Marshal entered the city

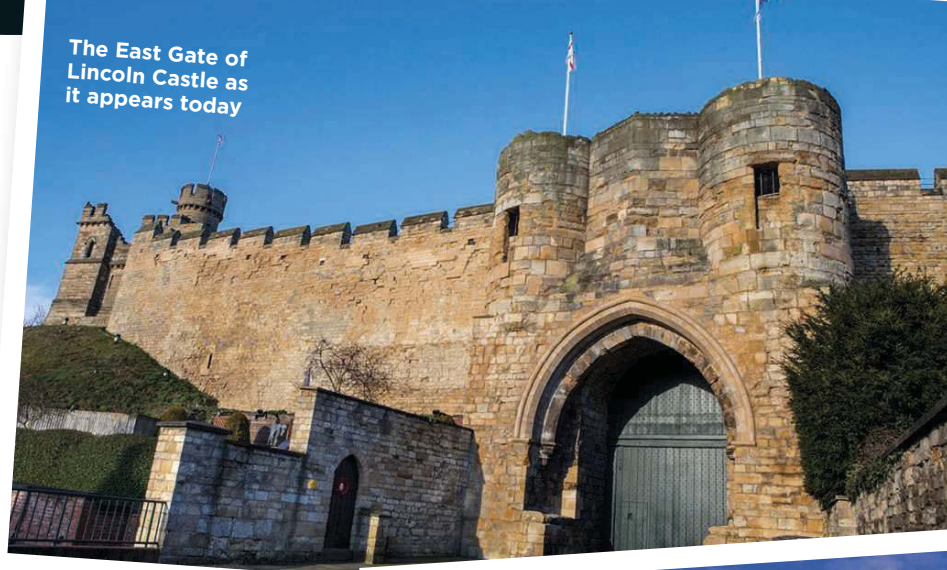
2. Lincoln's North Gate, which was assaulted by the Earl of Chester

3. The Cathedral, which was looted by Henry III's forces

4. Castle Square, where the French were held up by

Marshal's crossbowmen and where the main battle action took place

5. The lower town, where the French and the rebels were chased south. The town was ransacked by Marshal's troops, giving the battle the name 'the Battle of Lincoln Fair'



Perche's English troops would have put them right – but in any event, the French decided to remain behind the safety of the city walls, thus handing the initiative over to Marshal.

Meanwhile, Marshal's men were arguing about who should have the honour of leading the assault, with the powerful Earl of Chester threatening to go home if it wasn't him. In fact, it didn't really matter – for Marshal's plan was to mount a series of simultaneous attacks from a variety of directions. While the Earl of Chester led the assault on the city's North Gate, drawing the French in that direction, Marshal himself attacked the West Gate. It was said that he was so keen to join the battle that as he was beginning to move his column, a page had to remind him that he had forgotten to put his helmet on. Meanwhile, 300 crossbowmen under Falkes de Breaute, one of

of struggling men. One contemporary described the scene:

"Had you been there you would have seen great blows dealt, heard helmets clanging... seen lances fly in splinters in the air, saddles vacated by riders... great blows delivered by swords and maces on helmets and on arms, and seen knives and daggers drawn for stabbing horses."

The turning point came when Breaute led the castle's garrison out of its East Gate and joined in the fray. Initially, they were driven back and Breaute was temporarily taken prisoner before being rescued, but their intervention probably tipped the scales in favour of Marshal, and when the Comte du Perche was killed by a lance thrust through the eye-slit of

knights in the French and rebel army were taken prisoner.

The battle was won but the destruction and bloodshed wasn't yet over. The victorious English considered that the city had surrendered rather too quickly to the French and, suspecting it of collaboration, meted out a savage punishment. The entire city was thoroughly sacked. Even the cathedral (whose clergy had been excommunicated by the Papal Legate accompanying the English army) was pillaged. As the panic-stricken residents tried to save themselves and their property from Marshal's marauding soldiers, tragedy struck. According to the chronicler Roger of Wendover:

"Many of the women of the city were drowned in the river for, to avoid shameful offence (ie rape), they took to small boats with their

children, their female servants, and household property... the boats were overloaded, and the women not knowing how to manage the boats, all perished."

As Marshal's victorious troops left Lincoln, they were so laden with booty and plunder that it looked to onlookers as though they had been on some enormous shopping expedition, with the result that the battle gained its unlikely nickname – Lincoln Fair. 📍

11,000

marks worth of silver
was looted from the
cathedral after
the battle

"As the residents tried to save themselves, tragedy struck"

Henry III's most loyal and ruthless commanders, slipped into the castle through a postern gate that opened outside the city walls. They took up position on the castle walls and poured down a deadly shower of crossbow bolts onto the French below them. Marshal and the Earl of Chester both broke into the city and soon Lincoln's cramped streets were filled with a mass

his helmet, the French lost heart. They were steadily driven back down Lincoln's steep main street until they reached the gate at the south end of the city, which was so narrow that few could escape. While we have no idea of what happened to their ordinary soldiers – the chroniclers at the time simply weren't interested in them – many of the

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

Much of Lincoln was left in ruins, but so were Louis' hopes of claiming the throne of England, for many of his leading barons and knights had been taken prisoner. When a fleet bringing Louis supplies and reinforcements was defeated off Sandwich in August, he knew the end was in sight. That September, he signed the Treaty of Lambeth. In exchange for a payment of 10,000 marks he gave up his claim to the English throne, released his remaining English supporters from any oaths of loyalty they had sworn to him, and returned home to France.



An English fleet defeats the French armada at the Battle of Dover, August 1217, ending any hope of Louis claiming the throne

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

VISIT

See an original copy of *Magna Carta*, then walk the ramparts of Lincoln castle.

www.lincolncastle.com

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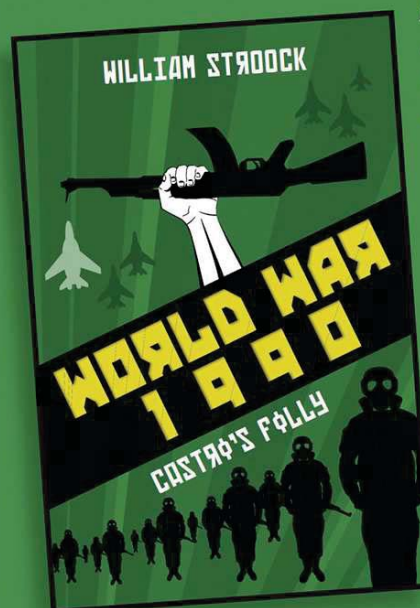
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WORLD WAR 1990: CASTRO'S FOLLY

William Stroock

*With their military facing defeat in Europe and the
Pacific, the Politburo looks for victory elsewhere...*



*In Nicaragua, Sandinista
and Cuban troops
roll across the border
against Contra bases
in Honduras...*

*In Angola, fighting
begins anew between
Cuban forces and units
of the South African
Defense Force...*

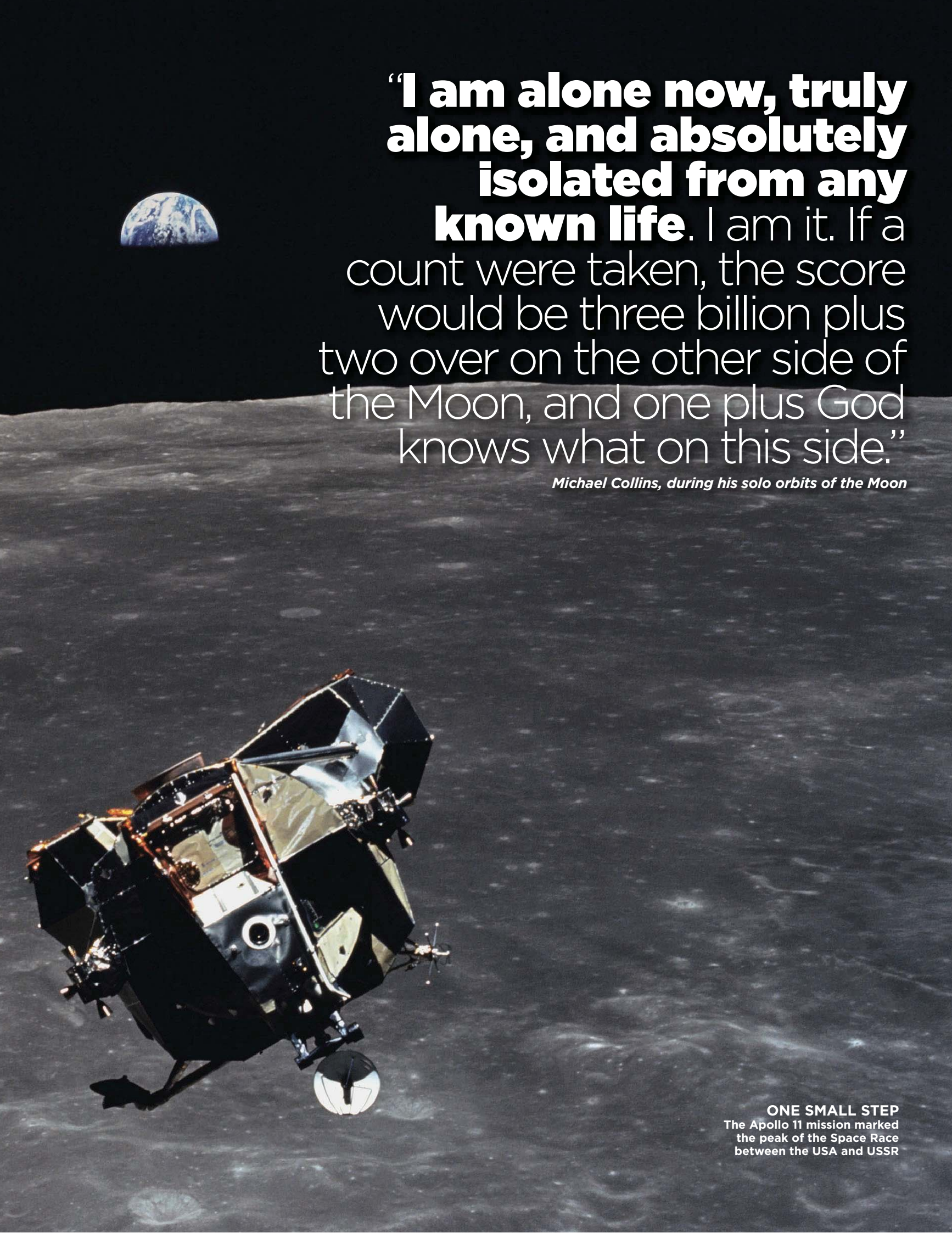
*In Washington, the
neocons organize
a daring invasion
of Cuba...*

*It's World War 1990:
Castro's Folly*



THE LUNACY OF APOLLO 11

In the summer of '69, three American astronauts travelled to the Moon on an adventure with virtually no margin of error allowed, explains **Pat Kinsella**

The background of the entire page is a composite image. It shows the lunar module (LM) of the Apollo 11 mission on the surface of the Moon. The LM is a complex, boxy structure with various antennas and instruments. It is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the image. The Moon's surface is dark and covered in craters of various sizes. In the upper-left corner, a small portion of the Earth is visible, showing blue oceans and white clouds against the black sky of space.

“I am alone now, truly alone, and absolutely isolated from any known life. I am it. If a count were taken, the score would be three billion plus two over on the other side of the Moon, and one plus God knows what on this side.”

Michael Collins, during his solo orbits of the Moon

ONE SMALL STEP
The Apollo 11 mission marked
the peak of the Space Race
between the USA and USSR

As the lunar landing module of the Apollo 11 space mission skimmed above the Sea of Tranquillity towards its touchdown area, alarms started going off across the console. Inside, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin exchanged glances. Only two scenarios could possibly play out from here: either they would shortly become the first humans to walk on extraterrestrial soil, or they were about to die further from home than anyone had ever perished before.

The men had already ascertained that they were shooting long – going too fast and too far west – and the view from the window revealed that they were heading for a crater congested with dangerous boulders. If they crashed and the spaceship was damaged, even if they survived the impact they would be stranded on the Moon, left looking back at an Earth they'd have no hope of returning to. President Nixon already had a speech written, just in case a horror show exactly like that played out, with the entire world watching on.

But the highly trained astronauts were far from passive passengers. Armstrong seized control of the craft, throwing it into semi-manual mode, and with Aldrin yelling out information about their altitude and speed, he steered the module across the crater and safely down to the surface. It was 20:17 (UTC) on 20 July 1969, and the Eagle had landed, with just over 25 seconds of fuel left in the tank.

Armstrong let NASA mission command – and the rest of his spellbound species – know they'd arrived at their destination, and began preparing to make a giant leap for mankind.

BLAST OFF

The Apollo 11 mission had begun four days earlier, on 16 July 1969, with the launch of a 36-storey-high Saturn V rocket from Cape Kennedy in Florida, as thousands of gobsmacked onlookers gazed up from gridlocked highways and bustling beaches, and millions more watched on grainy television sets around the planet. Up in the pointy end of the 111-metre-tall spaceship sat three American astronauts with the expectations of all humankind weighing heavily on their shoulders: Neil Armstrong, mission commander was on one side, Michael Collins on the other, and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin in the middle seat.

The countdown completed at 9.32am local time, at which point the intrepid trio and their massive machine were blasted skywards with 7.6 million pounds of thrust.

Travelling at 9920km/h, they rocketed 68km into the atmosphere before the massive stage-one engines and fuel tanks fell away, and the second-stage jets gunned into action. This took them up to a speed of 25,182km/h and to a height of 176km, where the exhausted stage-two section was also jettisoned. By now, just 12 minutes into the flight, Apollo and its crew were in orbit.

THE MAIN PLAYERS



NEIL ARMSTRONG

A former fighter pilot in the US Navy and a highly experienced astronaut, who had commanded the Gemini VIII space mission in 1966, Armstrong was Mission Commander during Apollo 11 and will forever be remembered as the first man on the Moon.



EDWIN 'BUZZ' ALDRIN

Also a Gemini veteran, Apollo 11's Lunar Module Pilot Aldrin is a deeply religious man, and held a private communion service shortly after landing on the Moon. In later years, he punched a conspiracy theorist after being challenged to swear that the landing wasn't a fake.



MICHAEL COLLINS

As Command Module Pilot, Collins spent 21 hours on his own in orbit around the Moon, as his colleagues explored the surface. Collins created the famous Apollo 11 mission patch, featuring an eagle landing on a lunar surface holding an olive branch.

STEVE BALES

Guidance officer (GUIDO) during the Apollo 11 lunar landing, Bales had to make an instant decision as to whether to continue the mission when computer fault lights began flashing on the console of the Eagle just seconds from the death zone.



The crew (left to right: Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin) perform a functional check in the Command Module



**15
tons**

Fuel burned per second during launch

Armstrong practises scooping up a lunar sample



Crewmembers prepare to ride the special transport van to the launch complex



Two hours and 44 minutes after lift off, with the rocket having completed one-and-a-half laps of Earth, the third set of engines exploded into life, firing for five minutes and 48 seconds – a process called the trans-lunar injection burn – which propelled Apollo 11 on a trajectory towards the Moon. Its job done, the third section detached and fell away, while the combined command and service module (Columbia), continued into space, with the lunar module (the Eagle), stashed beneath it.

Just over half-an-hour later, Michael Collins, the Command Module Pilot, separated Columbia from the remaining rocket using small thruster engines, turned her 180 degrees in mid-space (while travelling at over 40,000km/h), and carefully docked the nose with the lunar module, which was then extracted from its protective housing.

With Columbia and the Eagle now combined in their correct configuration, the Apollo mission continued its 400,000km journey, and the crew made the first of several colour television broadcasts back to Earth.

Columbia retained a service propulsion system (SPS), which was fired once, on 17 July, to slightly adjust its course, but besides this brief boost, momentum carried the curious-looking craft towards its goal through the virtual-vacuum of space.

On 18 July, Armstrong and Aldrin donned their spacesuits and crawled through the pressurised docking tunnel linking the command and lunar modules to inspect the Eagle and make a second TV transmission.

At 17:21 on 19 July, the mission went past the Moon and Columbia's SPS was fired up once again to nudge them into lunar orbit. They then lapped the Moon multiple times, surveying the selected landing spot and preparing for the final

stage of the outward journey, which would see the team separate into two.

Once again, Armstrong and Aldrin put on their protective spacesuits and clambered through the short umbilicus between Columbia and the Eagle, but this time the sophisticated docking mechanism was released, separating the two craft.

LUNAR LANDING

As the free-flying Eagle performed a couple of twirls in front of his window, Collins, left all alone aboard Columbia, visually checked it for damage. He could see none, and the final stage of the journey to the Moon began, with a 30-second blast of the lunar module's descent engine to achieve orbit insertion.

Just over an hour later, the descent engine was again fired, this time for 756.3 seconds, to slow the Eagle at 'high gate', nearly 8,000 metres above the lunar surface and around 8km from the intended landing site. The descent engine continued to provide braking thrust, but it soon became clear that not everything was going completely to plan.

The landing had been timed to occur as the Moon was in a waxing crescent phase (as seen from Earth), which meant the Sun was rising over the target touchdown site as the Eagle approached, and the lunar morning's long shadows helped the astronauts identify landmarks. Looking out of the window, they realised that they were passing these indicators too early. What's more, the internal computer system in the lunar module was overloaded with instructions and, moments before they entered the dead-man zone, it started freaking out, issuing error messages and a series of '1201' and '1202' alarms.

Audibly stressed, Armstrong queried these alerts and guidance officer Steve Bales – listening to the drama unfold from Mission Control in Houston, Texas – had to make a split-second decision on whether to abort the mission. Bales knew the Eagle was travelling six metres-per-second faster than planned, and he was already contemplating pulling the plug when the alarms began sounding.

Fortunately, the module's speed stabilised and one of Bales's backroom boffins, a super-talented 24-year-old computer engineer called Jack Garman, instantly recognised that the computer problem was down to 'executive overflow'. Faced with more commands than it could cope with simultaneously, the computer was prioritising its functions according to its programming, and the alarms simply indicated

ABOVE: Former US president Lyndon Johnson watches the lift-off from the stands MAIN: A Saturn V rocket launches the spaceflight from Kennedy Space Center, Florida



▼ SATURN V ROCKET

The Apollo astronauts were blasted into space inside the nose cone of the largest rocket ever built: Saturn V. Standing nearly 111m high, the Saturn V was as tall as a 36-storey building. This giant launch vehicle consisted of three rockets in one. The first two parts, or stages, lifted the Apollo craft into space, and the third stage set the spacecraft on course for the Moon.

ESCAPE ROCKET

For emergencies during launch

COMMAND MODULE

Astronauts stayed in here during launch

SERVICE MODULE

This module powered the Apollo spacecraft

LUNAR MODULE

The lunar module was housed in an aluminium cone

INSTRUMENT RING

THIRD STAGE

This stage reached low-Earth and then put Apollo on course for the Moon

SINGLE THIRD STAGE ENGINES

INTERSTAGE ADAPTOR

Covering the third-stage engines, this linked the rocket's second and third stages

SECOND STAGE

The second stage held a tank of liquid hydrogen fuel and a tank of liquid oxygen

SECOND STAGE ENGINES

INTERSTAGE ADAPTOR

This section linked the rocket's first two stages and also covered the engines

FIRST STAGE FUEL

This had a tank of kerosene fuel and a tank of liquid oxygen to burn it. It burned 15 tons of fuel per second during launch

FIRST STAGE ENGINES

► COMMAND MODULE

The Command Module was a cabin that housed a crew of three, along with equipment needed for re-entry and splashdown.

SEATS

The crew of three stayed in the command module for most of the journey to and from the Moon

3.65 metres

The height of the command module, which was the only section to return to Earth

DOCKING TUNNEL

Astronauts used this tunnel to move between the command and lunar modules

**195 hours,
18 minutes,
35 seconds**

Length of the Apollo 11 mission

► SERVICE MODULE

This provided propulsion, electrical power and storage. The service module was cast off and allowed to burn up in the atmosphere before the command module brought the crew home.

ENGINE NOZZLE

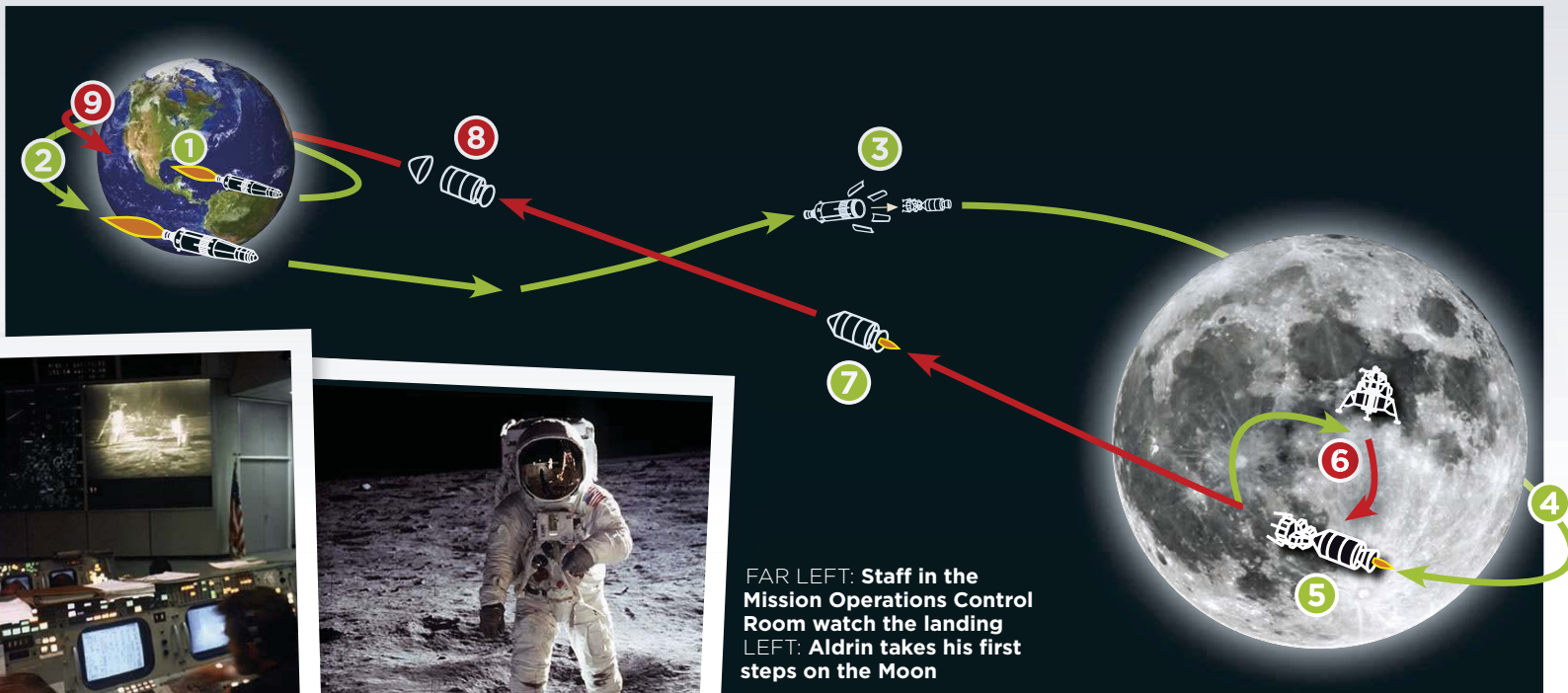
Nozzle for the main engine, which propelled the Apollo craft through space

THRUSTERS

Small thrusters made fine adjustments to Apollo spacecraft movements

FUEL CELLS

Tanks within the service module supplied fuel to the main engine



LUNAR MODULE

This part of the spacecraft carried a crew of two to the Moon's surface. It was only capable of operation in outer space and was discarded after completing its mission.

ASCENT STAGE

The ascent stage of the lunar module was the astronauts' home while they explored the Moon

DESCENT STAGE

This bottom half of the lunar module acted as the launch platform when the top half blasted off back into space. The descent stage stayed on the Moon

LEGS AND PADS

Flexible legs and wide pads on the bottom cushioned the module's landing and kept it stable on the surface

DESCENT ENGINE

This engine was used to slow down the module's descent during landing

SENSING PROBES

Probes on the legs touched the ground first during landing and sent signals to shut down the engine

LEG LADDER

Astronauts used the ladder to climb down to the lunar surface

COUNTDOWN

Many individual elements of the mission had been tested by previous Apollo missions, including the incredibly intricate docking system that locked together the command/service module (CSM) and the lunar module (LM), allowing astronauts to pass between the craft. However, there were still plenty of complete unknowns – especially during the latter stages of the landing, when the LM would be tested in lunar conditions for the first time – and very little margin of error.

1 9:32AM (EDT) / 13:32:00 (UTC), 16 JULY 1969
Mission Time 0; Kennedy Space Center, Merritt Island, Florida

Apollo 11 takes off, propelled by a Saturn V rocket from Launch Pad 39A, and is put into an initial Earth-orbit of 182.5 by 185.5 kilometres, jettisoning stages one and two en route, as their respective fuel supplies are exhausted.

2 16:16:16 (UTC)
Mission Time 2 hours 44 minutes; 1.5 orbits of Earth
 Stage three fires, implementing the trans-lunar injection and sending Apollo 11 on a course towards the Moon.

3 16:46:00 (UTC)
Mission Time 3 hours 14 minutes
 CSM Columbia disengages with the container carrying the LM, rotates 180 degrees and docks head-on with the Eagle, establishing a portal that can be pressurised and accessed by astronauts transferring from one ship to the other (an exercise that Armstrong and Aldrin practised on 18 June). The combined craft continues on its trans-lunar coast, while the remaining booster section of the rocket is jettisoned into orbit around the Sun.

4 17:21:50 (UTC), 19 JULY
Mission Time 75 hours, 50 minutes
 With Apollo 11 now behind the Moon and temporarily out of contact with Mission Control, the first of two lunar orbit insertion manoeuvres takes place, with the service propulsion system (SPS) firing for 357.5 seconds to place the spacecraft into an elliptical lunar orbit of 103.5km by 304km (with the lunar orbit later adjusted to 99km by 113km, for the post-Moon landing rendezvous between Columbia and the Eagle).

5 17:44:00 (UTC), 20 JULY
Mission Time 100 hours, 12 minutes
 Armstrong and Aldrin enter the LM, make final checks, and the two craft disengage. Collins performs a visual inspection of the Eagle from his position in the CSM, and the descent to the lunar surface begins.

6 20:17:40 (UTC)
Sea of Tranquility, the Moon
 Following an eventful final approach, during which a number of alarms went off and the LM overshot the intended landing zone by several kilometres, forcing Armstrong to take semi-manual control to avoid a boulder field, the Eagle finally lands.

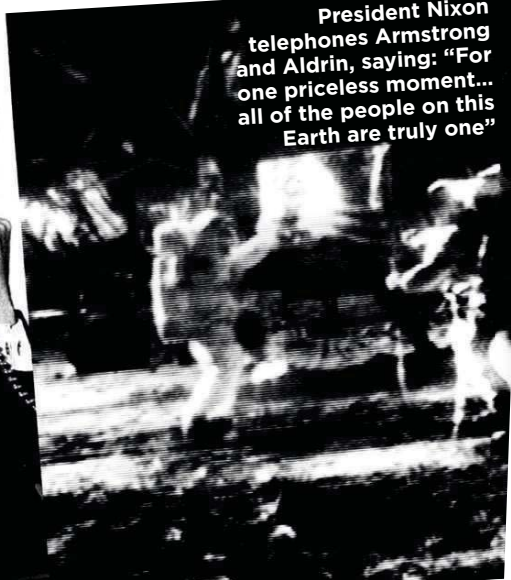
7 21:34:00 (UTC), 21 JULY
Mission Time 128 hours, 3 minutes; lunar orbit
 After 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, the LM's ascent engine is gunned into life and the Eagle flies into lunar orbit, where it docks with Columbia on the CSM's 27th revolution.

8 00:01:01 (UTC), 22 JULY
Mission Time 132 hours; lunar orbit
 The Eagle is jettisoned and then a 150-second blast of the SPS sends Columbia back towards home, with a second corrective burn happening at Mission Time 150 hours, 30 minutes.

9 12:50PM (EDT) / 16:21:13 (UTC), 24 JULY
Mission Time 195 hours, 18 minutes, 35 seconds; the Pacific Ocean,
 The command module finally separates from the service module and, 36 minutes later than planned, the crew of Apollo 11 speed through the Earth's atmosphere. The command module, slowed by parachutes, splashes down in the water of the Pacific Ocean at 13°19'N 169°9'W, some 380km south of super-remote Johnston Atoll.



President Nixon telephones Armstrong and Aldrin, saying: "For one priceless moment... all of the people on this Earth are truly one"



A US flag is planted on the Moon's surface

"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"



some non-critical tasks hadn't been performed. Reassured by Garman's snap analysis of the situation, Bale gave the all-clear to continue.

Although Aldrin was nominally the Lunar Module Pilot, the seating positions in the Eagle placed him by the autopilot console, so when Armstrong took the decision to switch to semi-manual control in order to avoid the boulder field, it fell to the Mission Commander himself to take the Eagle down. A probe,

dangling 170cm beneath the Eagle's landing talons proper, gave the first confirmation that they'd touched the Moon. "Contact light!" Aldrin exclaimed, and seconds later Armstrong killed the engines and spoke his famous words: "Houston, Tranquillity Base here. The Eagle has landed."

After several high-risk hiccups, the relief of everyone on Earth was expressed in the voice and words

of Charles Duke – Capsule Communicator during the landing phase – who stammered over his reply: "Roger, Tranquility, we copy you on the ground. You got a bunch of guys about to turn blue. We're breathing again. Thanks a lot."

They were in the wrong spot, almost 6.5km downrange from the planned landing location, and had touched down 90 seconds earlier than intended, but they were alive and the lunar module was intact. Or so they thought.

36 minutes

Time that the Apollo 11 mission overran its planned duration

APOLLO CREED

On 25 May 1961, as the Space Race was really getting into its stride, President Kennedy told Congress that, within the decade, the US would achieve a manned lunar landing. He wouldn't live to see it, but Kennedy was right. Project Apollo was NASA's third manned space-flight programme, and it got off to a horrific start. Initial successes with crewless rockets were overshadowed by a manned mission that never happened. On 27 January 1967, three of NASA's top astronauts – Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee – were killed in a cabin fire during a launch rehearsal at Cape Kennedy, and at the request of the men's widows, the name Apollo 1 was reserved for them.

Acknowledging its failings, NASA tightened procedures and the next few flights, which tested the operational capability of the command/service model (CSM), were unmanned. It wasn't until 11 October 1968 that Apollo 7 took off, with Wally Schirra, Donn Eisele and Walter Cunningham aboard, to complete a manned 11-day Earth-orbital flight. The lunar module (LM) wasn't ready by the time Apollo 8 launched in December 1968, but Frank Borman, Jim Lovell and William Anders became the first men to orbit the Moon.

In March 1969, the LM was tested during Apollo 9, with James McDivitt, David Scott and Russell Schweickart performing the rendezvous and docking manoeuvres, and Schweickart also testing the Portable Life Support System used for extravehicular activities (EVAs). The Apollo 10 mission in May 1969 saw Thomas

Stafford, John Young and Eugene Cernan take the LM to within 15km of the lunar surface, and by July the scene was set for Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins to make history by going one giant leap further for mankind.

After the success of Apollo 11, nine more lunar missions were planned using the Saturn rockets, but three of these were ultimately scuppered by budget cuts. Six did go ahead, however, all with successful outcomes except Apollo 13, during which an oxygen tank exploded, seriously damaging the CSM and forcing the crew to return to Earth using the lunar module as a lifeboat. Again, the programme was placed on hold while safety issues were investigated, but it resumed for another four missions, despite Nixon attempting to ground it. In total, 12 men walked on the Moon between 1969 and 1972, and on the last three missions, the Lunar Roving Vehicle (LVR) – aka the Moon Buggy – was also driven around.

A cabin fire during a launch rehearsal of Apollo 1 killed all three crewmembers



MOON WALKING

Armstrong and Aldrin intended to rest before going outside, but after all that excitement, sleep was a remote possibility. They immediately began getting suited and booted for the EVA (extravehicular activity) part of the mission, which took two hours. Wearing a cumbersome Portable Life Support System, which made getting through the Eagle's small door a very tight squeeze and obscured his feet from view, Armstrong began descending to the lunar landscape at 02:39 UTC on 21 July.

As he climbed down the nine-rung ladder, he activated a TV camera and unveiled

a plaque, reading: "Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon, July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind." More profundity was to come, with Armstrong delivering his most famous words while hopping from the final rung of the ladder, when he observed: "That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind." (The missing 'a' was inaudible on the recording, lost amid the accent and heavy breathing of a man in an extraordinary situation, but Armstrong insisted that he said it.) Almost immediately,

Armstrong scooped up some Moon dust, putting it into a bag and stashing it in his pocket – a contingency precaution in case something went wrong and they had to beat a hasty exit. Almost 20 minutes after the mission commander began leaving footprints in the “very fine” powder of the Moon, Aldrin joined him, describing the scene as “magnificent desolation”.

The two men planted a custom-constructed US flag in the strange soil and then took a surreal call from President Nixon in the White House, who described it as “the most historic telephone call ever made.”

They spent a total of 21 hours and 36 minutes on the surface of the Moon, with the moonwalk itself lasting just over two-and-a-quarter hours. Armstrong ventured the furthest, traipsing 60 metres across to the rim of ‘Little West’ crater, where he took some samples and shot a panorama of the landing site.

While outside, they collected rock samples, which would yield three completely new minerals (armalcolite – named after the three astronauts – tranquillityite and pyroxferroite), captured footage and installed scientific equipment including a retroreflector (an instrument for reflecting light) and a seismic device designed to measure moonquakes.

They also experimented with movement in lunar gravity, which is just a sixth of the pull exerted by Earth. The astronauts found they were able to get around quite easily, with a loping style of long-hop the most effective way of moving. At one stage, Armstrong received a coded warning from Mission Control that his metabolic rate was rising and he should slow down, but neither men’s body readings went as high as expected, and they were given a time extension to complete their surface tasks.

Once back inside the Eagle, they had a meal of beef, potatoes and grape juice, before lobbing their rubbish out of the hatch and settling down for a well-earned seven-hour rest. It’s debatable how sweet their sleep would have been, though, since Aldrin had discovered damage to a crucial engine-arming switch shortly before retiring.

ALONE IN SPACE

Meanwhile, it fell to Collins to look after the getaway vehicle, a brutally isolating task as he orbited the Moon all alone for a further 21 hours, even losing radio signal to Earth for 48 minutes during each lap. Collins later revealed that his great fear was something happening to Armstrong and Aldrin on the Moon, which would force him to return to Earth alone. This was no small worry. The engines on the lunar module were untested in real conditions, and it was possible that they would fail to achieve lift-off from the Moon.

Thankfully, his fears weren’t realised, and after receiving a wake-up call from NASA, Armstrong and Aldrin successfully repaired the

engine switch and prepared for launch. During lift-off, Aldrin glanced out of the window to see the American flag being toppled over by the force of the engines, but this aside, the take-off was textbook. The lunar module’s ascent engine fired for 435 seconds, pushing them perfectly into orbit, where the Eagle docked faultlessly with the command module, and the crew of Apollo 11 were once again united.

Four hours later, the now-superfluous lunar module was jettisoned back into lunar orbit – where it remained until crashing into the Moon many months later – and with a

two-and-a-half-minute burst of the SPS to achieve trans-Earth injection, Columbia began the 44-hour journey home. The crew made two final broadcasts from Columbia as they fell back to Earth, and spent ten hours catching up on some sleep. Then, on 24 July, the service module finally separated from the command module, which turned to

orientate its heat shields forwards as they entered the planet’s atmosphere.

At 16:44 (UTC), parachutes were deployed and the Apollo 11 mission splashed down into the Pacific Ocean, upside down and around 24km from the recovery ship USS *Hornet*. The crew activated flotation bags, and a helicopter with a team of divers quickly attached a sea anchor to prevent it drifting. Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins were hoisted up into a second helicopter, where they were quickly clothed in isolation garments in case they’d brought home any alien pathogens. The astronauts then endured a further 21 days of quarantine procedures, before they were given the returning heroes’ treatment, with public parades through the streets of New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. 📍

GET HOOKED

WATCH

From the Earth to the Moon – an excellent 12-part HBO TV mini-series made in 1998 and co-produced by Ron Howard, Tom Hanks, Brian Grazer and Michael Bostick.

READ

Michael Collins’ autobiography, *Carrying the Fire: An Astronaut’s Journeys*, is a must-read.

LEFTOVERS

Besides the rubbish from their space picnic, the landing stage of the LM and a number of scientific measuring devices, the crew of Apollo 11 left several items behind on the surface of the Moon, including a golden olive branch, commemorative medallions inscribed with the names of the three Apollo 1 astronauts who died in a launch-pad fire and two cosmonauts also killed in accidents, and a silicon disk containing miniaturised goodwill messages from 73 nations, as well as the names of congressional and NASA leaders involved in the mission.

Officials and flight controllers celebrate the end of the mission



The crew get into a life raft following splashdown



Armstrong plays a ukelele while in quarantine



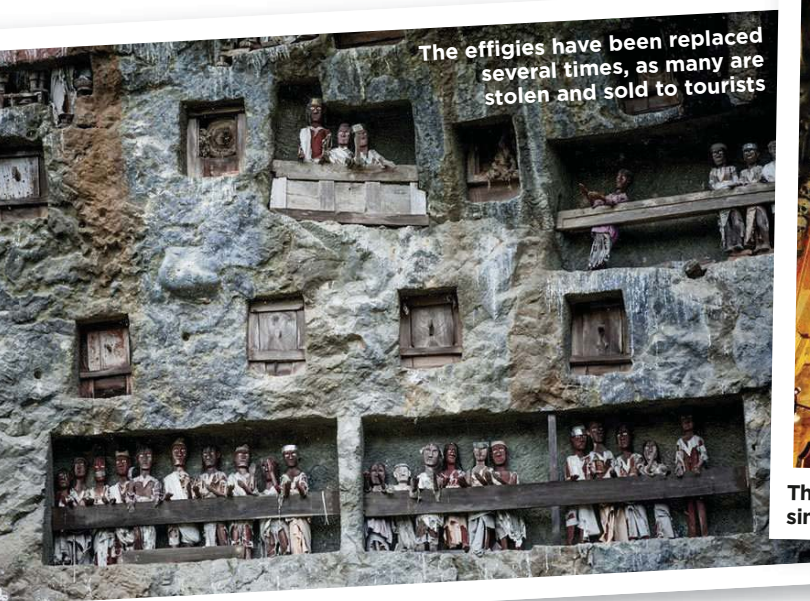
The astronauts greet their wives from the quarantine trailer

A homecoming parade is held in New York, August 1969



Greatest Tombs

It's hard to shake off the memory of someone when their tombs are as elaborate, or disturbing, as these



The effigies have been replaced several times, as many are stolen and sold to tourists

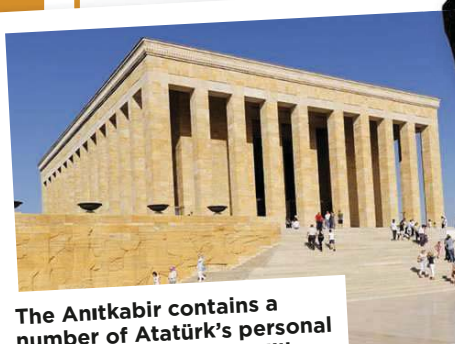
LEMO CAVES INDONESIA

The mountainous region of Tana Toraja, Indonesia, has some interesting features cut into its mountainside, and we're not just talking about the wonky roads. In this part of the world, deceased tribal members are buried in rock-cut tombs, complete with windows, balconies, and even wooden effigies of themselves. Local tradition dictates that this is because the dead will need ample accommodation for their lengthy afterlife. In some villages, they are exhumed every year, dressed in a new set of clothes, and exhibited for all to see.

ALAMY X2, GETTY XI

ANITKABIR TURKEY

This modernist mausoleum for Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ('Father of the Turks') is one of Ankara's top sites. Completed in the 1950s, the massive site includes the grandiose Road of Lions, a half-mile boulevard lined with lion statues representing a variety of Turkish tribes. There is also a mosaiced plaza capable of holding 15,000 people, and finally, the 40-ton sarcophagus of the man himself.



The Anıtkabir contains a number of Atatürk's personal effects, including a Cadillac



The grand chandelier incorporates every single bone in the human body

CHURCH OF BONES CZECH REPUBLIC

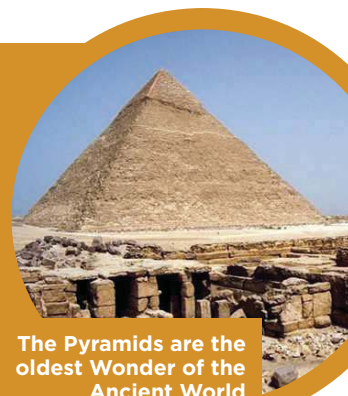
The picturesque chapel looks unassuming from the outside, but on the inside, it's a different story. The Sedlec Ossuary contains the bony remains of tens of thousands of people, including many plague victims. Their skeletons are arranged into creepy adornments for the church, from furniture to

chandeliers. Local legend states that this was because in the 1870s, the wealthy Schwarzenburg family commissioned a woodworker to beautify their chapel with bones, to serve as a reminder of inevitable death. Cheery bunch.

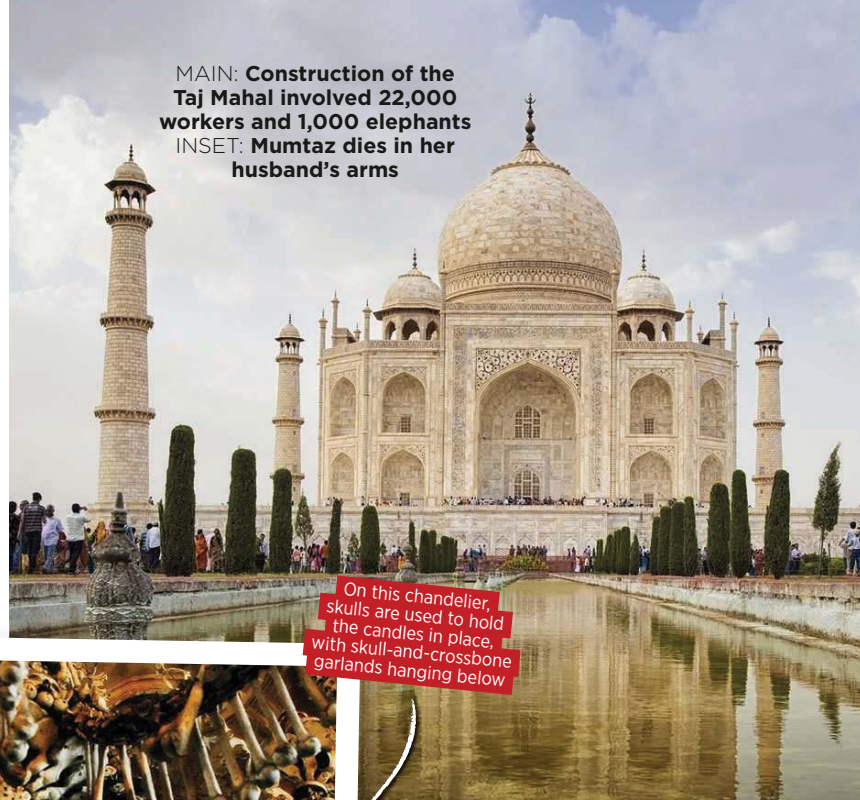
PYRAMIDS OF GIZA EGYPT

The Ancient Egyptians were all about tombs, and the Pyramids of Giza are their masterpiece.

Built in the 26th century BC, they entomb a number of pharaohs from one of Egypt's oldest dynasties. Close by, the Great Sphinx keenly watches over the dead, but even he was not enough to deter grave robbers - many have been looted of their original valuables. We could also easily have chosen the Valley of the Kings, such is the wealth of Egypt.

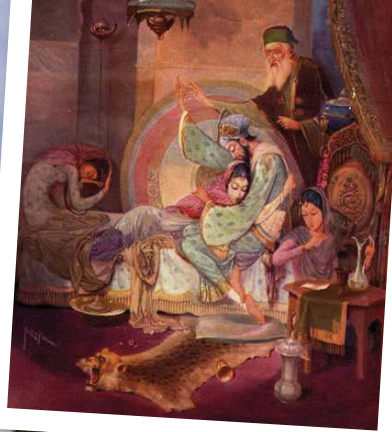


The Pyramids are the oldest Wonder of the Ancient World



MAIN: Construction of the Taj Mahal involved 22,000 workers and 1,000 elephants
INSET: Mumtaz dies in her husband's arms

On this chandelier, skulls are used to hold the candles in place, with skull-and-crossbone garlands hanging below



TAJ MAHAL

INDIA

One of the world's best-known tombs, this stunning 17th-century landmark is India's most-visited attraction. After Mumtaz, the beloved wife of Shah

Jahan, died in childbirth, the Mughal emperor built a grand mausoleum to honour her memory. Set within a beautiful landscape of symmetrical fountains, minarets and gardens, visitors to the tomb can expect to find intricate carvings, a mosque and the graves of the Shah and his wife peacefully resting underneath the iconic dome.

NEWGRANGE

IRELAND

This mega Neolithic burial mound is one of the oldest buildings in the world, dating from approximately 3000 BC. Stone Age farmers, using stone mysteriously transported from all across Ireland, constructed the massive monument. As well as functioning as a burial mound, its decorated chambers cleverly align with the Sun's rays on the winter solstice, suggesting it was once a place of great spiritual significance. It was found when farm workers accidentally dug up the entrance.



ABOVE: Newgrange was rediscovered in 1699 INSET: This fanciful kerbstone sits at the door

The structure underwent a large restoration in the 1950s, and is now one of Uzbekistan's most prominent landmarks



LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM

MOSCOW

Vladimir Lenin's body lies in a prime location in central Moscow - Red Square. His marble mausoleum is adjacent to the Kremlin's formidable walls, and was designed by Soviet architect Alexey Shchusev. Lenin's embalmed body is still on display, almost 100 years after his death. Preserving his corpse involves a combination of bleach, acid and strong alcohol.



Lenin actually wanted a conventional burial, but Soviet authorities had a better idea...

GUR-E-AMIR

UZBEKISTAN

The tomb of the formidable warlord Timur is allegedly engraved with a curse, threatening all those that dare to disturb his slumber: "When I rise from the dead, the world shall tremble". It may have worked, as in 1740, an admirer of Timur tried to move his remains, but the sarcophagus broke in two. Deciding it was a bad omen, they left and never returned. At night, it is illuminated with bright colours to emphasise its unique architectural style.

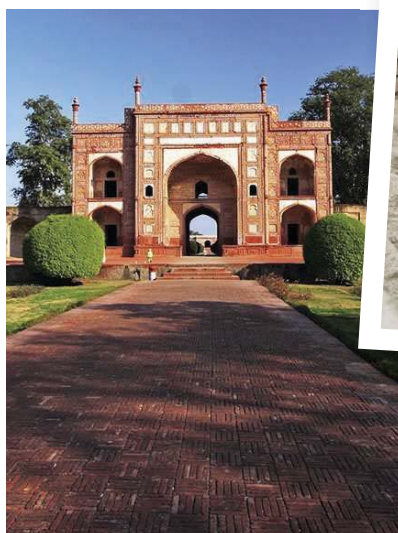


This monument stands at the heart of the great Silk

TOMB OF JAHANGIR

PAKISTAN

This monument on the outskirts of Lahore is the final resting place of 17th-century Mughal emperor Jahangir, famous for his lusty affair with a slave called Anarkali. The burial chamber itself is inlaid with all the 99 names of Allah, and carved stone screens create beautiful light patterns facing in the direction of Mecca.



EL CASTILLO DE HUARMAY

PERU

Recently found in the Peruvian desert, this necropolis is the 1,000-year-old burial site of high priestesses and royalty of the pre-Incan Wari society. Miraculously untouched by grave robbers, these high-status women were buried with golden jewellery and weapons. Additionally, 60 other bodies were found - some of them human sacrifices.

ABOVE: El Castillo was only discovered in 2013 by a Polish-Peruvian team, and excavations are continuing
LEFT: Jahangir's tomb is heavily influenced by Persian architecture



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you know of any other amazing tombs? Are there any we missed?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



THE REPUBLIC OF PIRATES

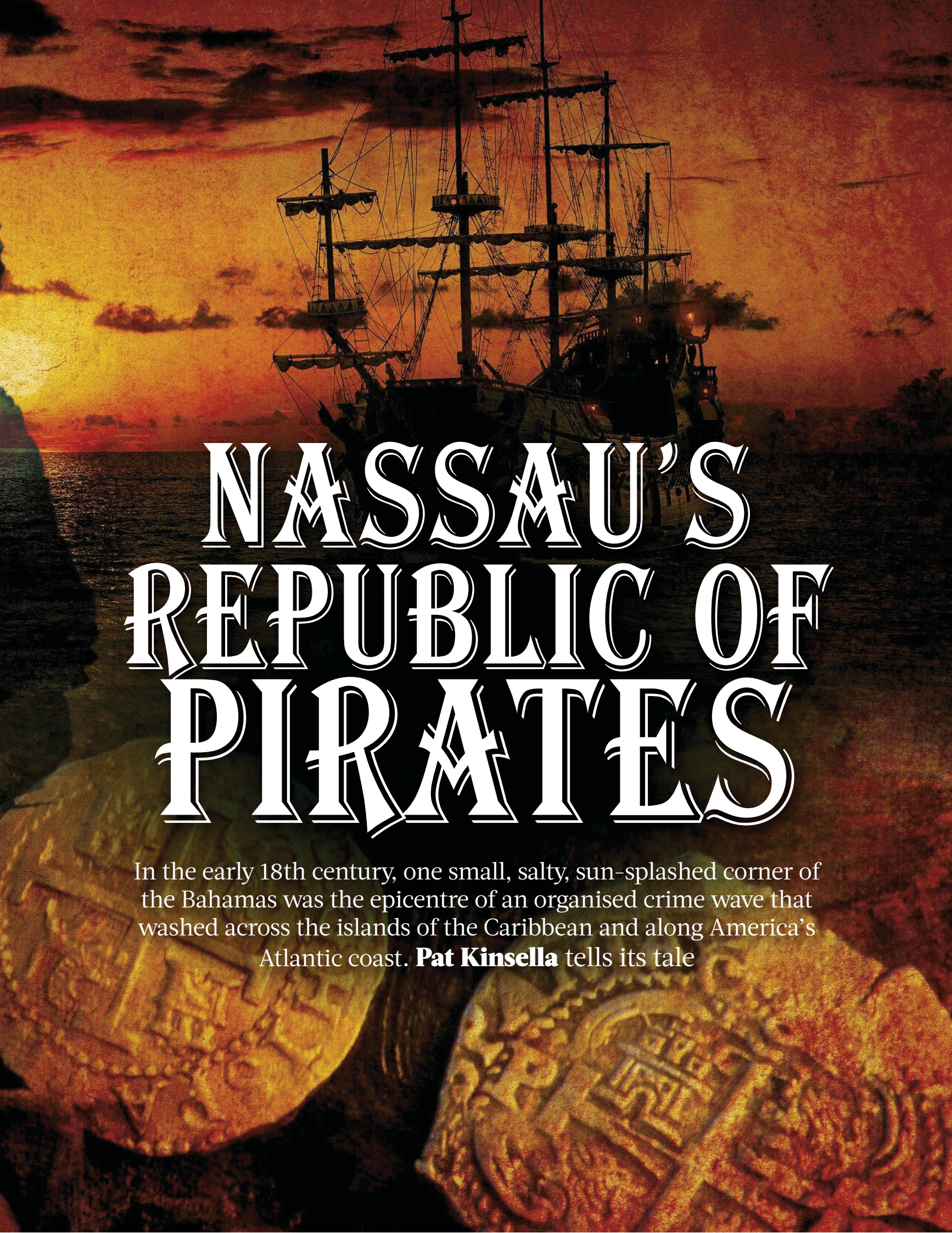
A PIRATE'S LIFE

Nassau's plentiful taverns and brothels offered a welcome respite for the Caribbean's plunderous pirate population



THE JOLLY ROGER

There are several theories surrounding the origins of the name 'Jolly Roger'. Some believe it stems from 'Old Roger' - a **nickname for the devil**. Others believe that pirates simply hijacked a contemporary term for a jovial, carefree man.



NASSAU'S REPUBLIC OF PIRATES

In the early 18th century, one small, salty, sun-splashed corner of the Bahamas was the epicentre of an organised crime wave that washed across the islands of the Caribbean and along America's Atlantic coast. **Pat Kinsella** tells its tale



Pirates pursue a merchant ship laden with treasure



Henry Avery's ship the *Fancy* attacks a Mughal trading ship, the *Ganj-i-Sawai*

Late in the evening on 26 July 1718, the inky black Bahamian night was ripped asunder by a fireball, as the pirate captain Charles Vane set his flagship aflame and sent it towards the Royal Navy frigates that had escorted the newly appointed Governor of the Bahamas into Nassau harbour earlier in the day.

The governor was Woodes Rogers, a name that struck fear into even the darkest pirate heart. A former privateer, Rogers was on a mission to rid the Bahamas of the villainous seafaring gangs that were decimating trade routes through the region, and to shut down the den of iniquity that was the Republic of Pirates.

Rogers' reputation preceded him, and the circumstances that had led the British government to turn a blind eye to the crime wave emanating from their far-flung colonial outposts had changed. A cold wind was blowing across the renegade republic, unsettling the pirate flag that brazenly flew from the hill fort above the harbour.

Many of the most infamous figures of the day – a collective of pirate captains known as the Flying Gang, who had been bossing and bullying the Bahamas

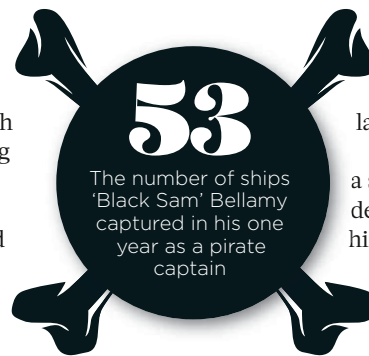
for over a decade – were preparing to accept the King's Pardon the new governor offered, rather than risk the likelihood of a grizzly death at the end of a short rope by staying on the wrong side of the law.

But not Vane. A cruel character with a horrible history – supported by a crew that was even more rash and unrepentant than their captain – he wasn't about to give up his lucrative life of crime without a fight.

Wrong-footed and hemmed in by Rogers' sudden arrival, Vane bought time by demanding the right to dispose of his ill-gotten swag before promising to accept the terms of the pardon, but by nightfall he knew he was cornered. It was time to surrender or swashbuckle his way out of the situation.

NAUGHTY NASSAU

Initially established as an English outpost called Charles Town, the settlement around the main harbour on New Providence Island in the Bahamas was renamed Nassau in 1695, after being torched by the Spanish in a skirmish typical of the time, when competing colonial powers constantly fought over footholds in the New World. Sir Nicholas



The number of ships 'Black Sam' Bellamy captured in his one year as a pirate captain

Trott was installed as governor, but the so-called city – the Bahamas' capital – was thinly populated and ripe for attack, especially as Europe's Nine Years' War was spilling into the Americas.

One year later, renegade English sea-captain Henry Avery arrived, fresh from pulling off the biggest pirate raid in history. His ship, the *Fancy*, had attacked and plundered the Grand Mughal dhow, *Ganj-i-Sawai*, which was en route to Mecca, laden with vast amounts of treasure.

Using a false name and posing as a slaver, Avery employed bribery and deception to convince Trott to allow him into harbour, where the presence of his crew more than doubled Nassau's male population. Trott, who doubtless suspected he was entertaining pirates, calculated this might deter an attack from the French, who were at war with England and had recently overrun nearby Exuma.

The attack on the *Ganj-i-Sawai* had put the crown and English merchants under huge political pressure, however, and when Trott realised who his guest was, he squealed to the authorities – but not before giving Avery advance warning and allowing him to escape with his loot, never to be seen again.

The pirates were gone, but not for long. Nassau was again left dangerously exposed and unprotected, and Trott soon moved on as the settlement was repeatedly attacked by the Franco-Spanish fleets during the War of the Spanish Succession, which erupted in 1701. Eventually, Nassau was effectively abandoned by English authorities,



ABOVE: The letter of marque given to Captain William Kidd by King William III for his privateering commission, 1696 LEFT: The city of Nassau on the island of New Providence remains the capital of the Bahamas

“A cold wind was blowing across the republic, unsettling the pirate flag that flew from the hill fort”

which allowed the increasing number of privateers active in the area to move in.

PRIVATEERS & PIRATES

The Spanish succession war – sparked by the death of Charles II, last Habsburg king of Spain, who died childless – pitted the forces of the Holy Roman Empire (Austria, Prussia, Hanover), England and Scotland (joined in the Union of Great Britain in 1707), Portugal, the Dutch Republic and one faction of Spain against France and Spain (loyal to Philip). The conflict was fought across Europe and the New World, and was bigger than anything seen before.

A tactic long employed by the English during wartime was to skimp on the cost of a maintaining a big, expensive navy by issuing ‘letters of marque’ to private captains, authorising them to attack any ships flying the flag of an enemy nation and to capture the cargo (on the understanding that they should send a percentage of profits back to the Crown). Possession of this piece of paper was the sole difference between being a privateer (a legal occupation, actively encouraged by Crown and government) and a pirate (a criminal act, punishable by death).

During the succession war, lots of letters of marque were issued, and attacks on ships flying Spanish and French flags as they sailed in American

waters were highly encouraged. When Britain pulled out of the conflict in 1713, however, shortly before the Treaty of Utrecht, these letters were suddenly worthless, and privateers faced a choice: give up their lucrative life of violence and robbery on the high seas, or carry on beyond the law and become full-time pirates. It wasn’t a hard decision.

Most of these men – captains and crew – were lifelong mariners who’d served in the regular navy, and weren’t about to rush back. Conditions were appalling, with draconian rules and horrific punishments, years at sea with little reward and scant opportunity to meet women, lots of discomfort and danger, and a high probability of early death.

Until the 19th century, the Royal Navy regularly paid sailors’ wages up to two years late, and it was common practice to hold back six months’ pay simply to dissuade men from deserting or mutinying. And even when they were paid, mariners’ salaries remained unchanged for nearly 150 years, between 1653 and 1797.

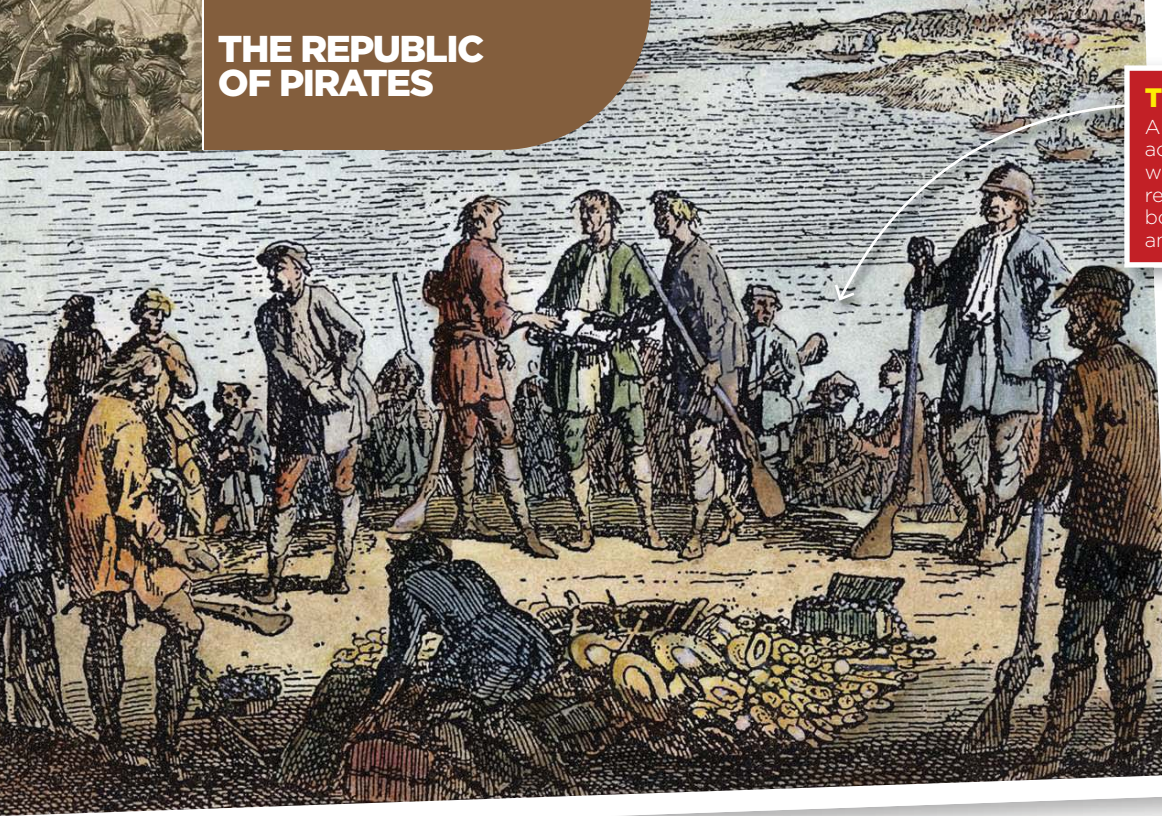
By contrast, as privateers and subsequently pirates, they could typically expect a proper share of any spoils blagged from boats they helped to plunder, could play an active role in a surprisingly inclusive system, and enjoy plentiful shoretime in places like Nassau with its taverns and women. The >

GANGSTERS’ PARADISE The island of Tortuga

Due to their position (perfect for plundering ships travelling between the New World and Europe), topography (plentiful coves to hide in) and climate, the cays of the Caribbean and islands of the Bahamas made ideal bases for buccaneers, privateers and pirates. Nassau’s Pirates’ Republic was the biggest criminal conurbation, but it wasn’t the first. In the 1630s, buccaneers (French, Dutch and English fortune hunters, mostly former sailors, settlers and indentured servants) began inhabiting the French island of Tortuga, which stars as the pirate town in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films. From here they launched attacks on Spanish ships in the Windward Passage, and within a decade they’d formed a community and culture known as the ‘Brethren of the Coast’. This rogue settlement was constantly interrupted by Spanish invasions and reclamations by the French, but in 1657, the Governor of Jamaica, Edward D’Oley, invited the Brethren over to help him protect Port Royal, in return for safe harbour.



Tortuga features as the base of Captain Jack Sparrow in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* series



THE PIRATE CODE

All pirates received a **share of the spoils** according to a pirate code. Black Bart's code was: "The captain and quartermaster to receive **two shares** of a prize; the master, boatswain, and gunner, **one share and a half**, and other officers **one and quarter**."

settlement's law-abiding population, which numbered just a few hundred. Some reports suggest the city supported an equal number of prostitutes, and the taverns were doing a roaring trade.

Yet, by most accounts, this community of criminals was well organised and reasonably disciplined, with Jennings acting as 'commodore' and Blackbeard elected as 'magistrate' – a terrifying man to have in charge of law enforcement.

TROUBLE IN PARADISE

Cracks in the cornerstones began to appear over the vexed issue of whether British ships should be attacked. Hornigold, wary of the consequences, was against plundering vessels flying the Union Jack, but his less-cautious crew disagreed, and in November 1716 he was overthrown and replaced by

'Black Sam' Bellamy. According to the code, Hornigold was set adrift with men who remained loyal, while

Bellamy went on to have a spectacular but short career as a pirate captain – capped by the plunder of a British slaving ship, the *Whydah Gally*, loaded with gold and silver, having just offloaded its human cargo – before being drowned during a storm in 1717.

Hornigold was proved right, however, and once their commercial interests began to be threatened, the British stopped ignoring the Republic of Pirates. They engaged the services of Woodes Rogers as a governor, dispatching him to clean up the colony and reign in the renegade captains.

Rogers roared across the Atlantic, bearing a proclamation from George I offering the King's Pardon to any pirate who agreed to swear an oath and stop their illegal operations within one year, >

"Blackbeard was elected 'magistrate' – in charge of law enforcement"

< violence and high probability of dying young stayed the same – but at least they faced the risks on their own terms.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

Prominent among those who now found themselves sliding into a criminal career were captains Benjamin Hornigold and Henry Jennings, once rival privateers who quickly became lead players in the Republic of Pirates, mentoring some of the era's most notorious characters.

Hornigold's first forays into piracy happened during the winter of 1713–14, off the coast of Nassau, where he used a sloop and a flotilla of periaguas (sailing canoes) to harass merchant ships attempting to pass New Providence. Within three years, he'd amassed a pirate fleet of five vessels (including a 30-gun sloop called the *Ranger* – the most powerful ship in the region) and commanded a combined crew of 350 men. Hornigold's second-in-charge was a big Bristol-born bloke called Edward Teach, who would become better known as Blackbeard.

Jennings – branded a pirate in 1715 by his former sponsor Lord Archibald

Hamilton, Governor of Jamaica, after two illegal attacks on Spanish interests – relocated from Jamaica to Nassau, and formed an alliance with Hornigold.

Besides Blackbeard, the stellar cast of criminals that graduated through the crews of Hornigold and Jennings included Charles Vane, 'Black Sam' Bellamy, Stede Bonnet and 'Calico Jack' Rackham. Collectively, they were known as the Flying Gang, and their

audacious misdeeds would come to define the Golden Age of Piracy, giving rise to many of the legendary antics we now associate with fictional pirates from page, stage and screen.

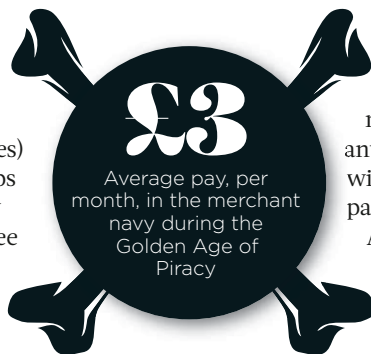
And not all of these tales are based on fantasy. The Republic of Pirates flew a skull and crossbones, and it was governed according

to the Pirates' Code, which made it far more democratic and egalitarian than most so-called civil societies at the time.

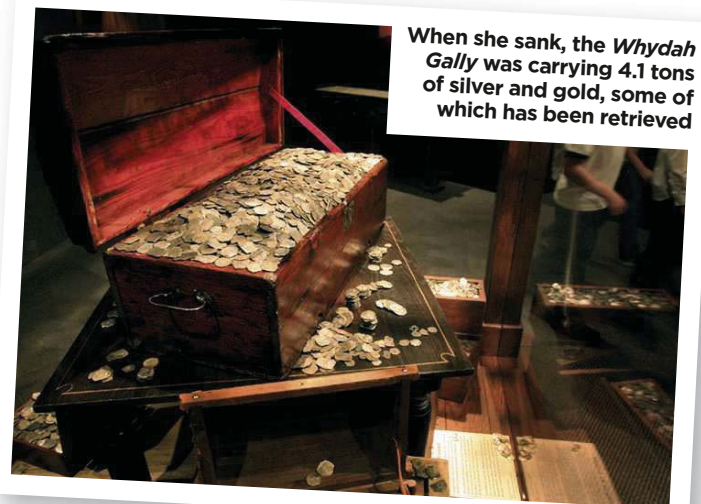
Alarmed officials from neighbouring colonies, such as the Governor of Bermuda, claimed that over 1,000 pirates were operating out of Nassau at the republic's height, dwarfing the



Pirates drinking after a raid on the Guinea coast, a slave trading post



Average pay, per month, in the merchant navy during the Golden Age of Piracy



When she sank, the *Whydah Gally* was carrying 4.1 tons of silver and gold, some of which has been retrieved

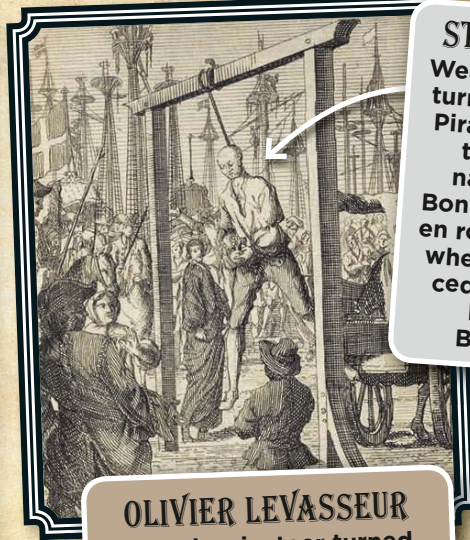
ROGUE'S GALLERY

The lead characters active in the Republic of Pirates were collectively known as the Flying Gang. The society was run like a surprisingly tight ship, underpinned by the same code of principles employed by pirates while they were at sea.



EDWARD 'BLACKBEARD' TEACH

A huge man, Teach filled his beard and hair with lit firecrackers to appear demonic, but rarely resorted to unnecessary violence. Killed by pirate hunter Robert Maynard in 1718.



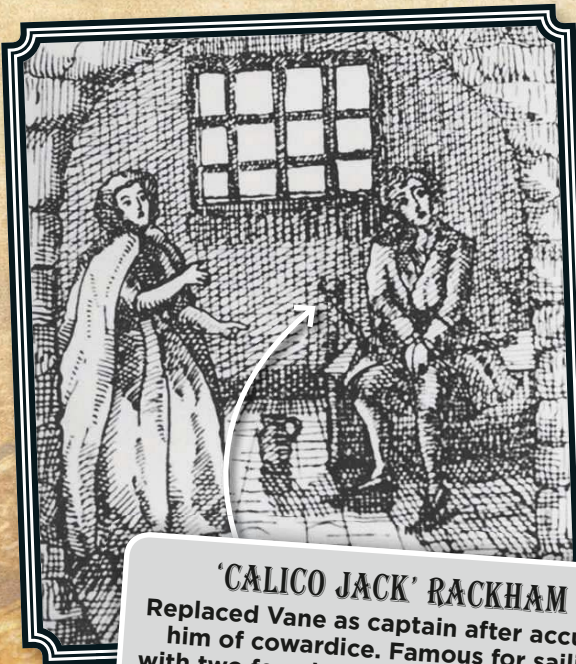
STEDE BONNET
Wealthy landowner turned 'Gentleman Pirate' (seemingly to escape his nagging wife), Bonnet was injured en route to Nassau, where he met and ceded control of his ship to Blackbeard.

OLIVIER LEVASSEUR
French privateer turned pirate, La Buse ('The Buzzard') joined Hornigold's pirate company on Nassau before leaving for Africa, where he pulled off a huge heist with John Taylor.

CHARLES VANE
Known for inflicting unnecessarily cruel punishments on prisoners, Vane led the resistance against Woodes Rogers until he was deposed from his captaincy, shipwrecked, caught and hanged.



The gravestone often attributed to La Buse



'CALICO JACK' RACKHAM

Replaced Vane as captain after accusing him of cowardice. Famous for sailing with two female pirates, Anne Bonny (his lover) and Mary Read. Caught and hanged in Jamaica.



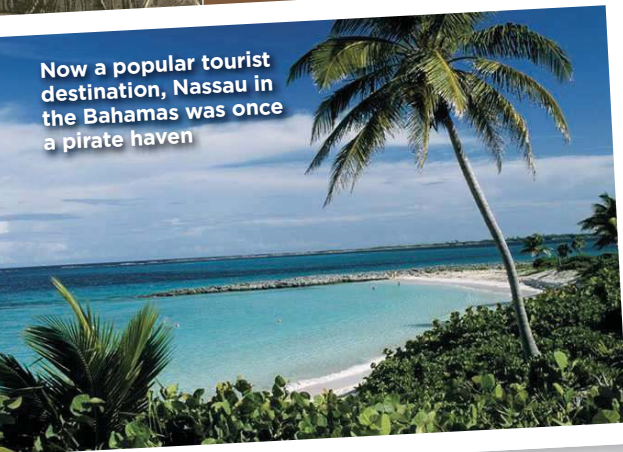
BENJAMIN HORNIGOLD
A senior and formative figure in Nassau's Republic of Pirates, Hornigold turned pirate hunter after being deposed by his crew and accepting the King's Pardon.

HENRY JENNINGS
The de facto Pirate Governor of Nassau's rogue republic, Jennings managed to retire with his ill-gotten gains after the arrival of Woodes Rogers.

'BLACK SAM' BELLAMY
After replacing Hornigold as captain, Bellamy captured 53 ships in one year before drowning in a storm. Generous, popular and dapper, his crew likened him to Robin Hood.

THE REPUBLIC OF PIRATES

Now a popular tourist destination, Nassau in the Bahamas was once a pirate haven



gunpowder, set it aflame and directed it towards the navy vessels. As it exploded, Rogers' men quickly cut their anchor lines and took desperate evasive action, allowing the pirate captain and his cutthroat crew to escape in a swift six-gun sloop called the *Ranger*, firing a few volleys at the navy ships as they sailed out into open sea.

While most of his Flying Gang colleagues were now out of action, Vane kept raiding ships passing through the Bahamas and remained a thorn in Rogers' side as he attempted to snuff out the remnants of the Republic of Pirates on Nassau and restore order.

Even Blackbeard – who'd been rampaging along the coast of mainland America when Hornigold was deposed, committing crimes that made his reputation – had accepted the pardon and was living relatively peacefully on Ocracoke Island in North Carolina.

Vane, who was being pursued by pirate hunters including Hornigold, tracked his old buddy down and tried to tempt him out of retirement, but only succeeded in drawing attention to the infamous pirate. Directly after Vane's visit, Blackbeard was attacked and killed by a task force commissioned by the Governor of Virginia. Meanwhile, Vane's crew had grown even

regardless of their previous crimes. Generous rewards were further given to those willing to turn pirate hunter, helping to bring in any members of their former fraternity who remained outside the law.

This shrewd tactic fatally split the Flying Gang. Hornigold was one of several who accepted the pardon and went searching for the bounty on the heads of his former protégés. Jennings too sought and received a pardon under the amnesty, as did some 400 other pirates. But not Jennings' underling Charles Vane, who jumped into the vacuum left behind by this pirate exodus, and seized command of Nassau – at least until Rogers arrived, surprising him into a dramatic course of action.

PIRATE DIEHARDS

Blockaded into Nassau Harbour, Vane filled his French flagship, the *Lark*, with

ALAMY XI, GETTY XI, TOPPHOTO XI

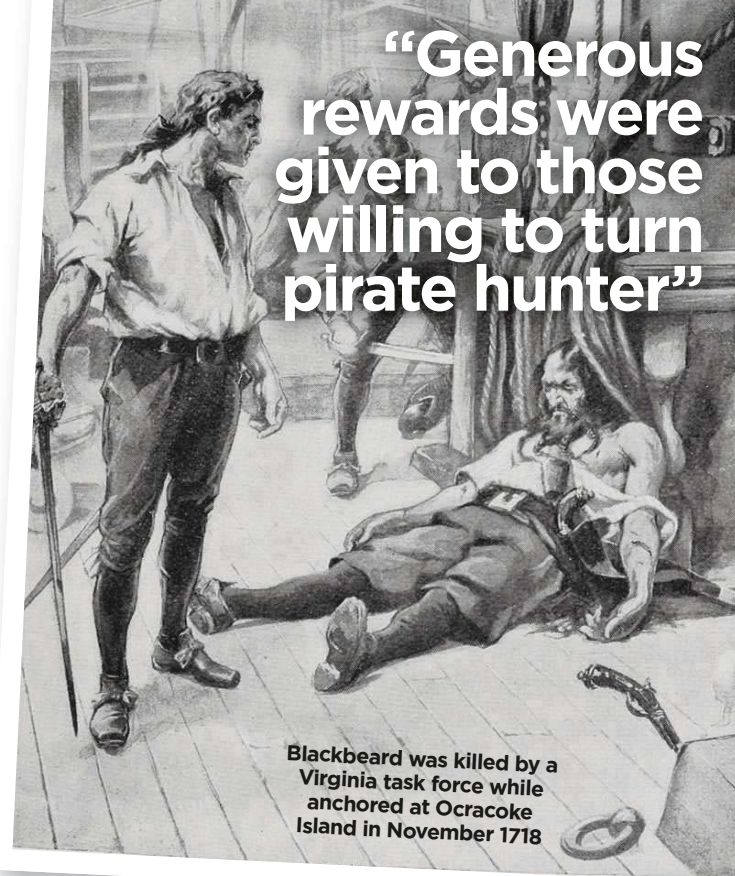


A statue of Rogers stands outside the British Colonial Hilton Hotel, Nassau

THE PIRATE HUNTER Woodes Rogers

The man who brought down Nassau's pirate posse wasn't a newcomer to adventure. Woodes Rogers had conducted a privateering expedition with William Dampier in 1708–11, during which he had circumnavigated the globe while pursuing Spanish ships, and rescued the marooned sailor Alexander Selkirk – who'd spent four lonely years on Juan Fernandez Island, and subsequently inspired Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. Rogers then set his sights on the Bahamas, striking a deal with King George I that he'd rid the islands of pirates, in return for a share of the colony's profits. By 1720, he'd successfully quashed the Republic of Pirates and restored New Providence's defences, but found himself imprisoned because of debts he'd racked up in the process. The subsequent publication of a wildly successful book, *A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the Most Notorious Pyrates*, (possibly authored by Defoe, under the pseudonym Captain Charles Johnson) made Rogers a national hero, prompting King George II to award him a generous pension and reappoint him as Governor. He died in Nassau in 1732.

“Generous rewards were given to those willing to turn pirate hunter”



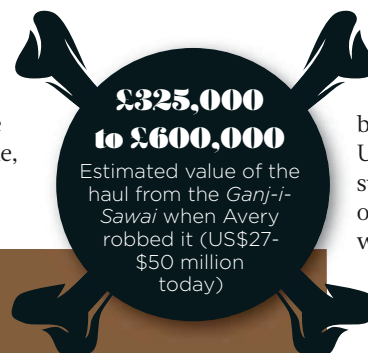
Blackbeard was killed by a Virginia task force while anchored at Ocracoke Island in November 1718

more reckless than their captain. In November 1718, Vane was deposed by his quartermaster John 'Calico Jack' Rackham, who accused him of cowardice after he retreated from a fight with a large French man-o-war.

Cut loose on a captured sloop, Vane was shipwrecked by a hurricane on the coast of Central America, before being picked up by a merchant ship. Unfortunately for the pirate, he was subsequently recognised and turned over to authorities in Jamaica, where he was hanged at Gallows Point, Port Royal, on 29 March 1720.

Calico Jack didn't fare any better. Although he returned to Nassau in 1719 and pursued a pardon, while on the island Rackham began an affair with Anne Bonny, wife to one of Rogers' sailors. Exposed, the pair pinched a sloop and embarked on a new pirate rampage – with another famous female, Mary Read, also in their crew – until they were cornered by a pirate hunter. Rackham too ended his days on the Port Royal gallows.

With Hornigold having turned pirate hunter, Jennings in retirement, and 'Black Sam' Bellamy, Blackbeard, Vane and Calico Jack all dead, the Flying Gang was decimated by 1721, and Woodes Rogers had succeeded in consigning the Republic of Pirates to history. ☉



£325,000
to £600,000

Estimated value of the haul from the *Ganj-i-Sawai* when Avery robbed it (US\$27-50 million today)

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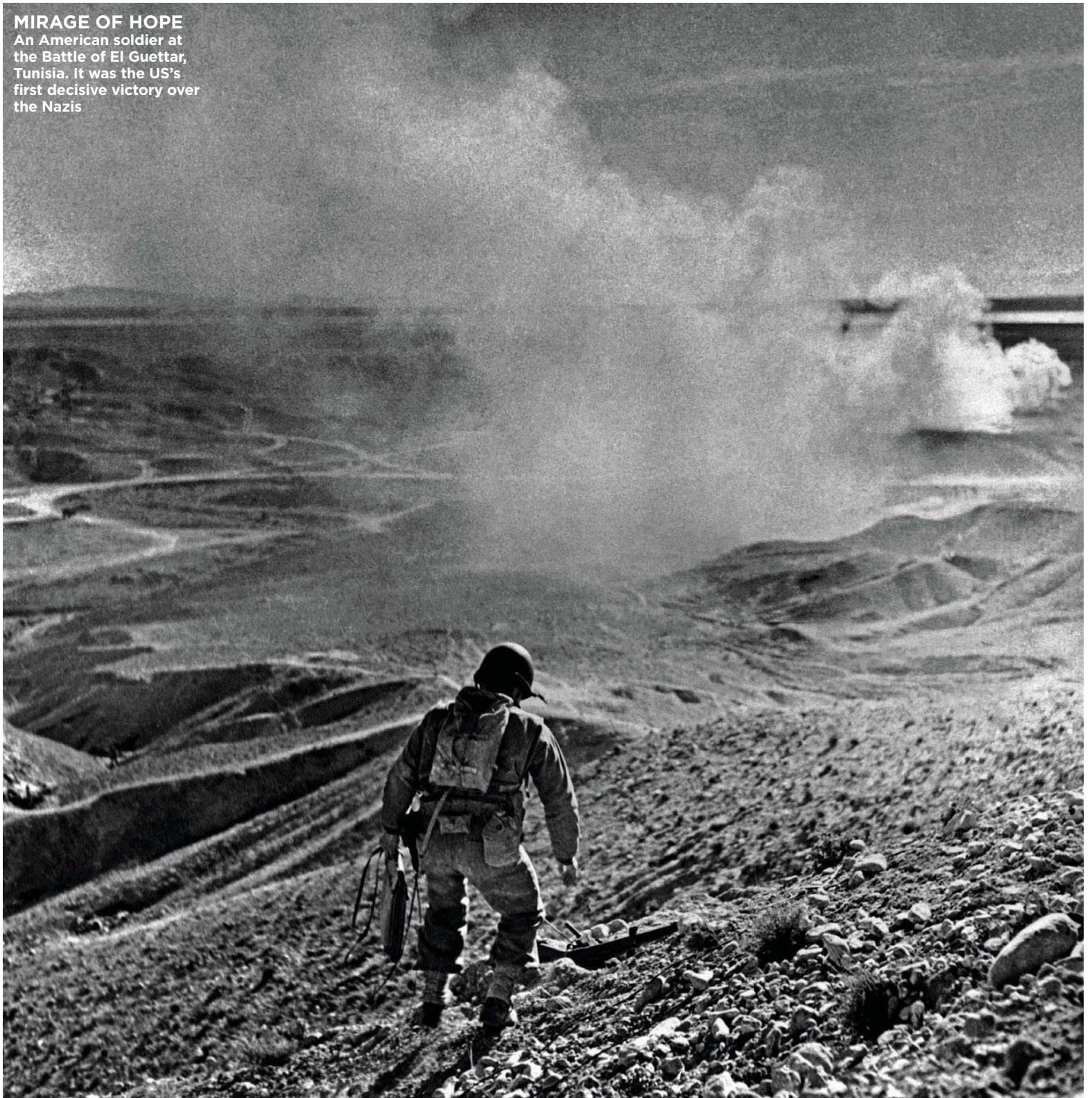
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WITNESS TO WAR

Robert Capa, regarded as the greatest war photographer in the world, captured many of World War II's defining images

MIRAGE OF HOPE

An American soldier at the Battle of El Guettar, Tunisia. It was the US's first decisive victory over the Nazis

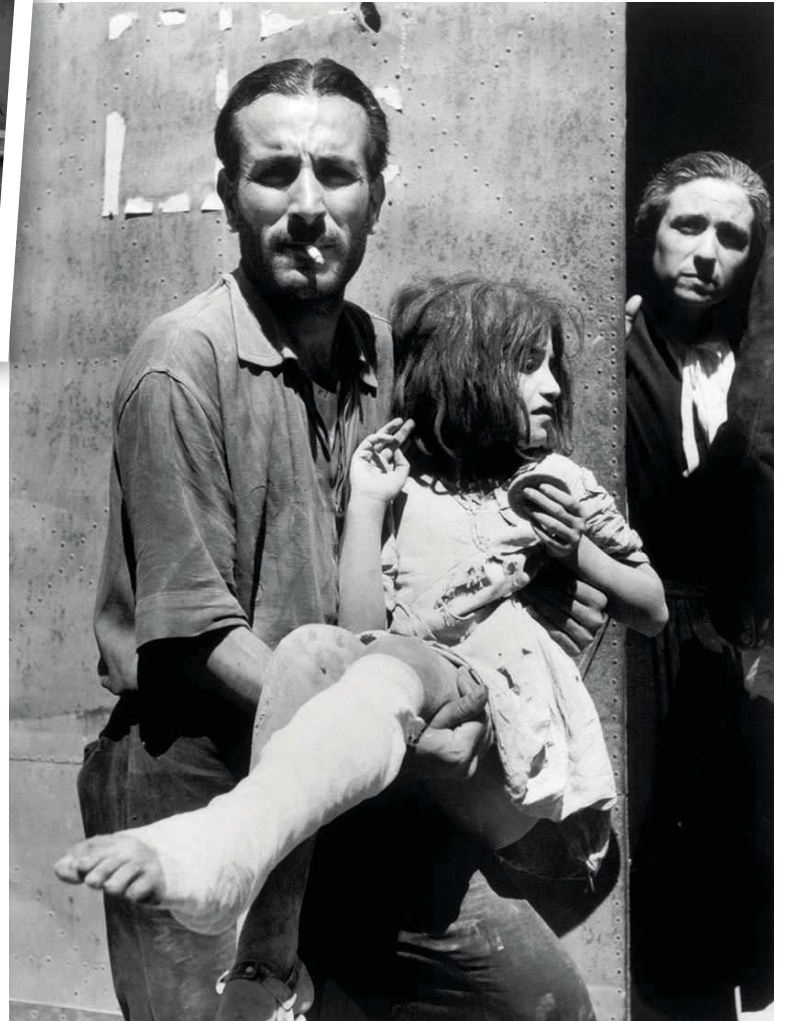


© ROBERT CAPA © INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF PHOTOGRAPHY/MAGNUM PHOTOS X4, GETTY X2



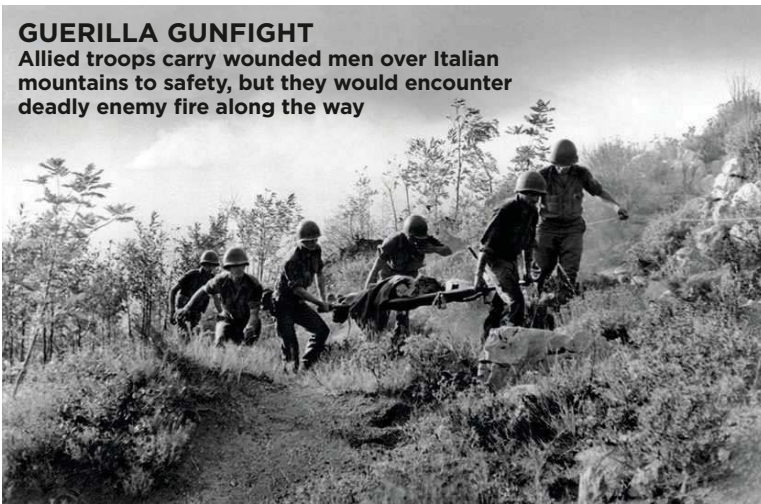
AT A GLANCE

Robert Capa, born Endre Friedmann in 1913, was a Hungarian Jewish photographer. After moving to Paris to escape persecution, he found work covering the Spanish Civil War. He also photographed WWII, and is pictured on the right on D-Day. Though Capa once claimed that he was "finished with war", he snapped iconic shots of the Palestine conflict and the First Indochina War. He died in Vietnam aged 40, after stepping on a land mine.



GUERRILLA GUNFIGHT

Allied troops carry wounded men over Italian mountains to safety, but they would encounter deadly enemy fire along the way



FRIENDLY FIRE

▲ In August 1943, Sicily was the site of an Allied invasion, and was successfully liberated from the Nazis. But in villages such as Troina, a hilltop stronghold the Americans had been bombing for a week, civilians would be the first to feel the full force of the siege.

TOO YOUNG TO DIE

◀ Capa entered Naples with the Allied liberating force, and came across the funeral of 20 teenage rebels, who had died just 4 days before. The scene of mothers weeping moved him so much that he would later write, "those were my truest pictures of victory".



LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS

Soldiers anchored off Weymouth lie atop a huge map, and plan their assault on a section of the Normandy coast known as 'Omaha Beach'

CAPA'S D-DAY

Capa travelled to France on 6 June 1944 with the first wave of Allied attackers, the only photographer to do so. Getting out of the boat and into the water, he photographed a young soldier struggling in the waves. That soldier was Huston Riley, a young GI struggling in 14 feet of water. Helpless against the bullets flying around him, he was helped to safety by a man with a camera around his neck – probably Capa. Riley remembered thinking, "What the hell is this guy doing here? I can't believe it".

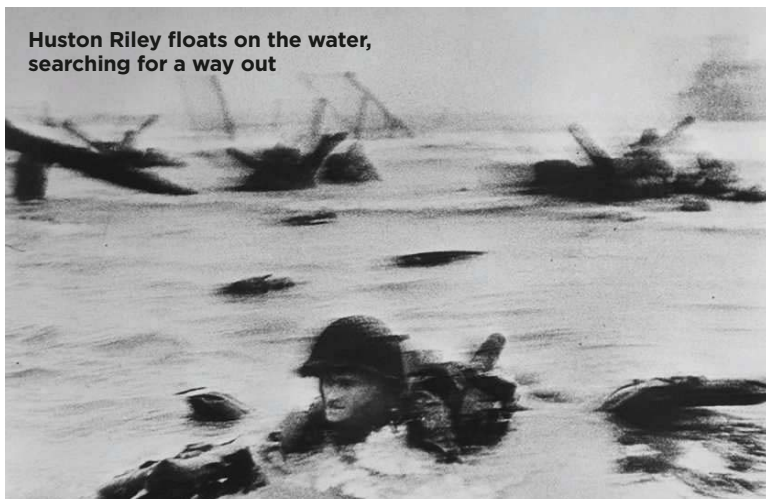
Capa reached the shore, taking cover behind obstacles, and spent an hour and a half taking photos, all the while dodging mortar shells and enemy fire. Making his way back to the boat in the bloodied water, an explosion killed a number of men nearby, showering him with blood. Capa took a couple more photos of the shore before putting his camera down to help lift stretchers.

But the journey of the photographs was far from over. Once the reels of film had reached London, the staff at *LIFE* magazine were under a very tight deadline to get them published. An assistant turned the heat in the darkroom up so high that it melted most of the photographs, with only 11 of them surviving. However, the magazine claimed that the blurry quality of the images was due to Capa's hands shaking out of fear – and not the unfortunate mishap in the darkroom.



ALL OUT WAR

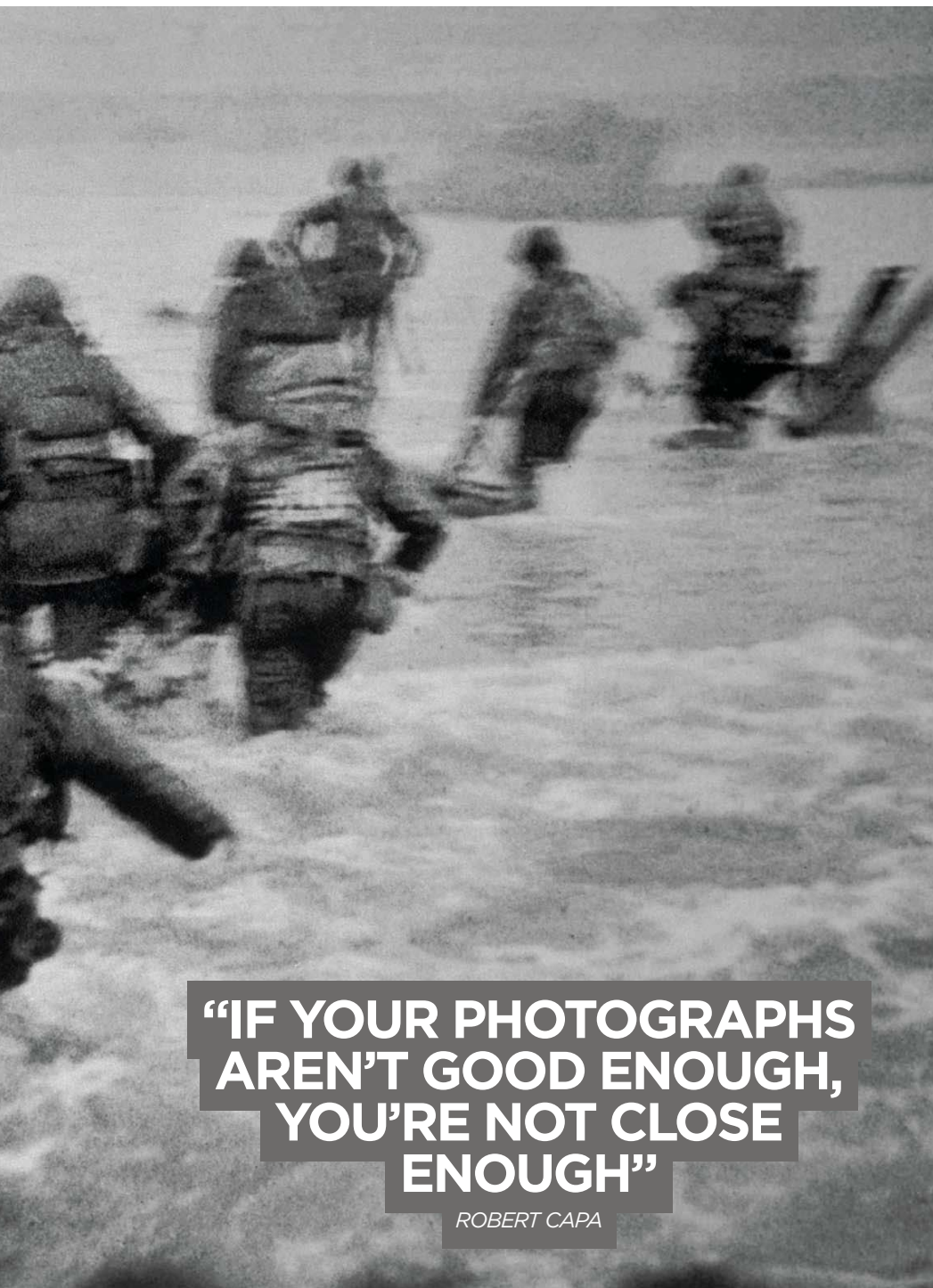
Capa gets in the heart of the action as troops launch their assault



Huston Riley floats on the water, searching for a way out



The first American troops land on the Normandy beaches



**"IF YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS
AREN'T GOOD ENOUGH,
YOU'RE NOT CLOSE
ENOUGH"**

ROBERT CAPA



LEST WE FORGET

In the aftermath of the costly and chaotic landings, an impromptu Mass is carried out, using the bonnet of a jeep as an altar. Many troops had to be buried on site, so a Catholic priest is consecrating the burial ground.

OPERATION OVERLORD

After their amphibious arrival, the Allies pushed through Northern France, on their way to Paris



PRISONERS OF WAR

German soldiers, captured by the American army, recline in a field



BEHIND ENEMY LINES

American soldiers take cover near Saint-Lô, a town that was completely destroyed by bombing



URBAN COMBAT

Men of the 82nd Airborne Division fight in the streets in the village of St-Sauveur-le-Vicomte



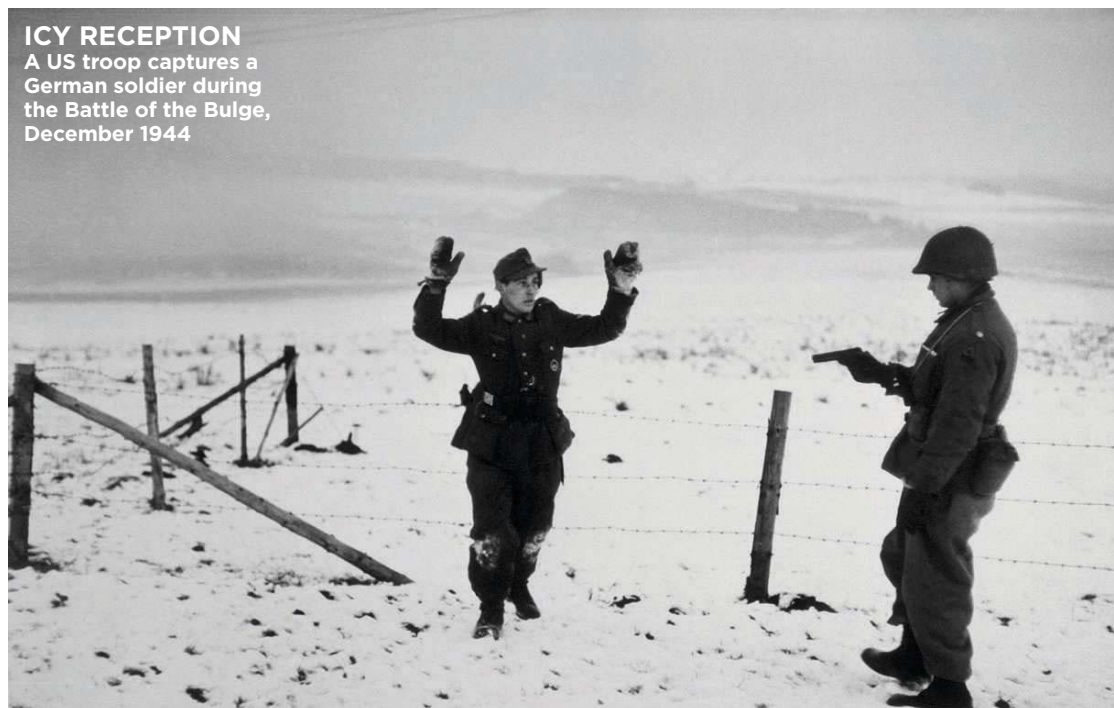
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

- In Paris, August 1944, a civilian unleashes his fury on a German soldier who has surrendered
- ▼ A woman, whose head has been shaved as punishment for giving birth to a German-fathered child, is paraded through the streets



ICY RECEPTION

A US troop captures a German soldier during the Battle of the Bulge, December 1944





ALL WE HAVE

A German farming family flee their burning house with only the possessions they could carry. Despite the conflict, Capa's photographs were noted for showing the common humanity of the war's victims.

FLYING ACES

▲ In the largest airborne invasion of the war, 18,000 American troops parachute into the town of Wesel, March 1945.

CITY IN RUINS

► Berlin Cathedral was gutted, and statues in the adjacent Lustgarten were torn down. Nazi demonstrations were once held in this square.

COLLATERAL DAMAGE

▼ Many soldiers were taken prisoner by American paratroopers.



BELLE

The enigmatic Dido Belle – a biracial gentlewoman – inspired this fascinating period drama, reveals **Alice Barnes-Brown**

The year is 1769, and a black servant is dressing a young mixed-race girl. Words on the screen inform the viewer of Britain's morally dubious colonial and slave-trading past. Then, the camera cuts to a distressed-looking white man, stomping through the slums. He is revealed to be a naval officer, and the young girl's father. Upon seeing her for the first time, he is overcome with emotion. "How lovely she is – so much like her mother," says he, hinting at both her beauty and her race.

He whisks her away to Kenwood House, to a life she was apparently "born to". He entrusts her to his uncle, the Earl of Mansfield/Lord Chief Justice William Murray (played by Tom Wilkinson) and his wife, Elizabeth. Though he had neglected to mention that his child was black, the shocked Mansfields adopt her anyway, nicknaming her Dido. She flourishes into a fine young lady, brought brilliantly to life by the award-winning Gugu Mbatha-Raw.

BLACK BEAUTY

The film, directed by Ghanaian-British filmmaker Amma Asante, recounts the life of Dido Elizabeth Belle – the illegitimate daughter of Sir John Lindsay and an enslaved African woman. But in truth, little is known about her. One of the few sources we have is a painting of her and her cousin Elizabeth, which hangs in Scone Palace, Scotland, teasing those keen to learn about the inquisitive and beautiful black woman it depicts.

Belle was born in the West Indies, where her father was stationed, but upon his return to England, he decided to take his four-year-old daughter home with him. Unable to personally care for her because he was at sea for long periods of time, he presented her to the Mansfields, who brought her up as their own daughter. After all, they had no children of their own, and she would

make an ideal playmate for their other ward, their great-niece Elizabeth.

Little Dido would live a life of luxury here for 30 years, but her race still prevented her from being fully equal. Some historians claim that she was treated as a "loved but poor relation" – for instance, she was not always permitted to dine with the family at formal occasions, but she did socialise with the ladies in the drawing room after dinner.

Well-educated and literate, Belle passed her time by taking an active role in household management. She took charge of the estate's dairy cows and chickens, and more unusually, shouldered the burden of helping her uncle with his legal paperwork – something that was usually only done by a male clerk. For her efforts, she earned a yearly allowance, giving her some crucial financial independence.

The film takes artistic license with Belle's ambiguous position in the household. For instance, when Elizabeth goes to London to present herself as a debutante, Belle is forbidden from doing the same – making it impossible for her to meet a suitor and marry. The Mansfields believe this will protect her from those looking to abuse her and get their hands on her inheritance, but Belle is devastated. As it turns out, they weren't just erring on the side of caution. Belle attracts the attention – and disgust – of the prominent Ashford family, the eldest son of which (played by Tom Felton) violently grabs and assaults her. His despicable behaviour acts as a counterpoint to his younger brother's – a



"One does not make a wife of the the rare and exotic, Oliver"

ABOVE: Dido stands with her cousin Elizabeth, played by Sarah Gadon. The two are great companions, but during a heated argument, Elizabeth screams that Dido is "beneath" everyone because of her race
RIGHT: The much-discussed painting of Dido Belle and Elizabeth Murray is one of Scone Palace's highlights

man who fetishises Belle as an "exotic flower", and sees her money as a bonus.

Living in the lap of luxury had kept our young protagonist largely sheltered from the horrors of slavery, and what it meant to be a person of colour in Britain, but the film shows Belle's gradual awakening and identification with her mother's heritage. At the start, she is greatly ashamed of her colour, and at one point tries to physically tear



CASHING IN
Mrs Ashford schemes to get her son's hands on Belle's fortune

FILMOLOGY

Release date: 2013

Director:

Amma Asante

Cast:

Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Tom Wilkinson, Emily Watson, Miranda Richardson, Penelope Wilton, Matthew Goode

Fast fact: Growing up as a mixed-race British woman herself, Gugu Mbatha-Raw relates to Belle's experience. "There aren't many historical stories about people like me. Her story needs to be known".



UP FOR DEBATE

Art historians wonder whether Belle's finger is raised to highlight her playful countenance, or the **colour of her skin**.

“I have been blessed with freedom twice over, as a negro and as a woman”

it away from her body. Later, a black servant sees her struggling to comb her afro, almost teary with frustration. Sympathetically offering assistance, the servant teaches Belle how to take care of her thick, curly hair properly. The aristocrat smiles as she gradually learns to be happy in her own skin.

Throughout the tale, Belle frets about a portrait of her and Elizabeth, which her uncle had lovingly commissioned. The artworks she noticed in her Kenwood home portrayed black people, without exception, as subordinate devotees of their white masters. As an established lady of the house, she had much cause for concern, as the painting would determine how future generations perceived and remembered her.

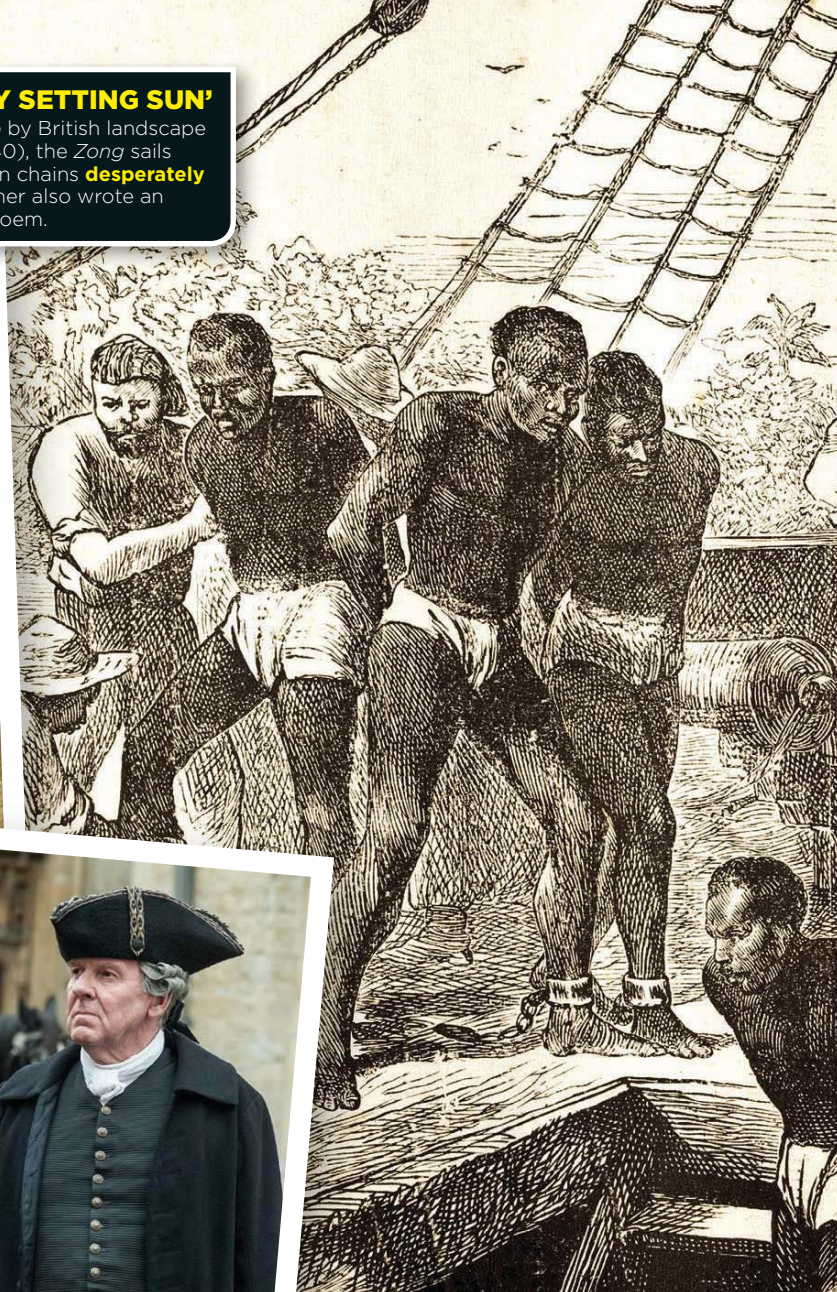
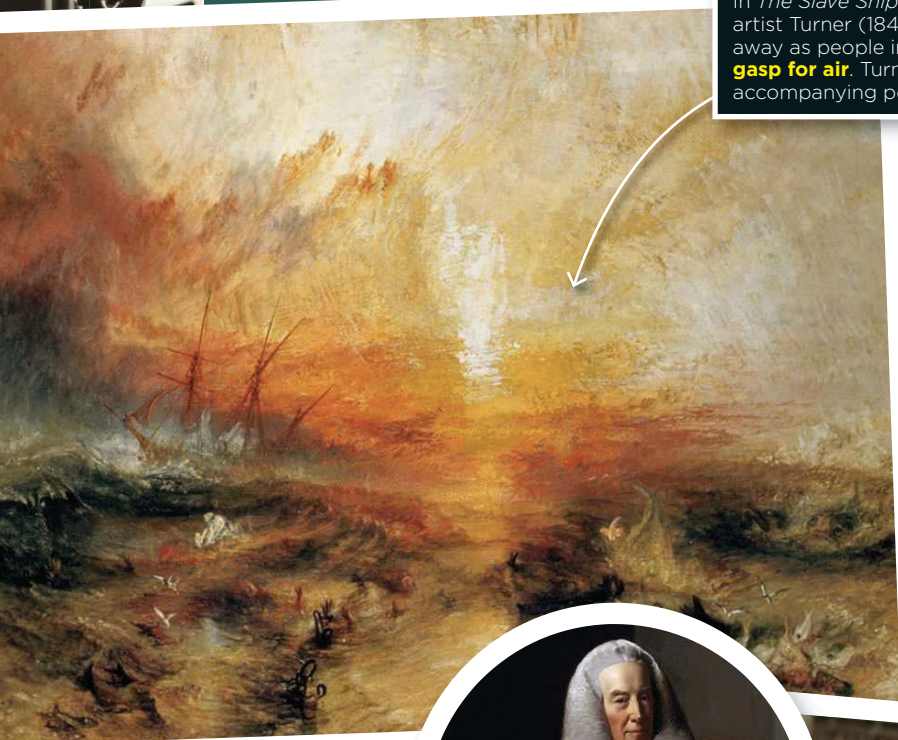
“I beg you, love her as I would were I here”

RIGHT: As a young girl, Dido Elizabeth Belle is plucked from the Caribbean by her father, Sir John Lindsay, and taken to England. Though she is initially wary of him, she soon warms to his friendly and loving demeanour
INSET: The real John Lindsay had an adventurous life, being stationed all over the world, but he died aged just 51



'YOU ANGRY SETTING SUN'

In *The Slave Ship* by British landscape artist Turner (1840), the *Zong* sails away as people in chains **desperately gasp for air**. Turner also wrote an accompanying poem.



“Human beings are priceless – free men and slaves alike”

TOP: The *Zong* massacre took place in 1781, when 132 slaves were drowned in the waters of the Caribbean, supposedly due to low water reserves. Thanks to the tireless efforts of freed slaves and abolitionists, it became a widely recognised symbol of the brutal Middle Passage
ABOVE: The Earl of Mansfield presided over the case, ruling that the killing of slaves was unjustifiable
RIGHT: Tom Wilkinson in character as the Earl, William Murray. He is apparently torn between the established laws, and his biracial adopted daughter



put to use in the film, to illustrate how contemporary politicians feared the end of slavery and black people having any sort of power or agency.

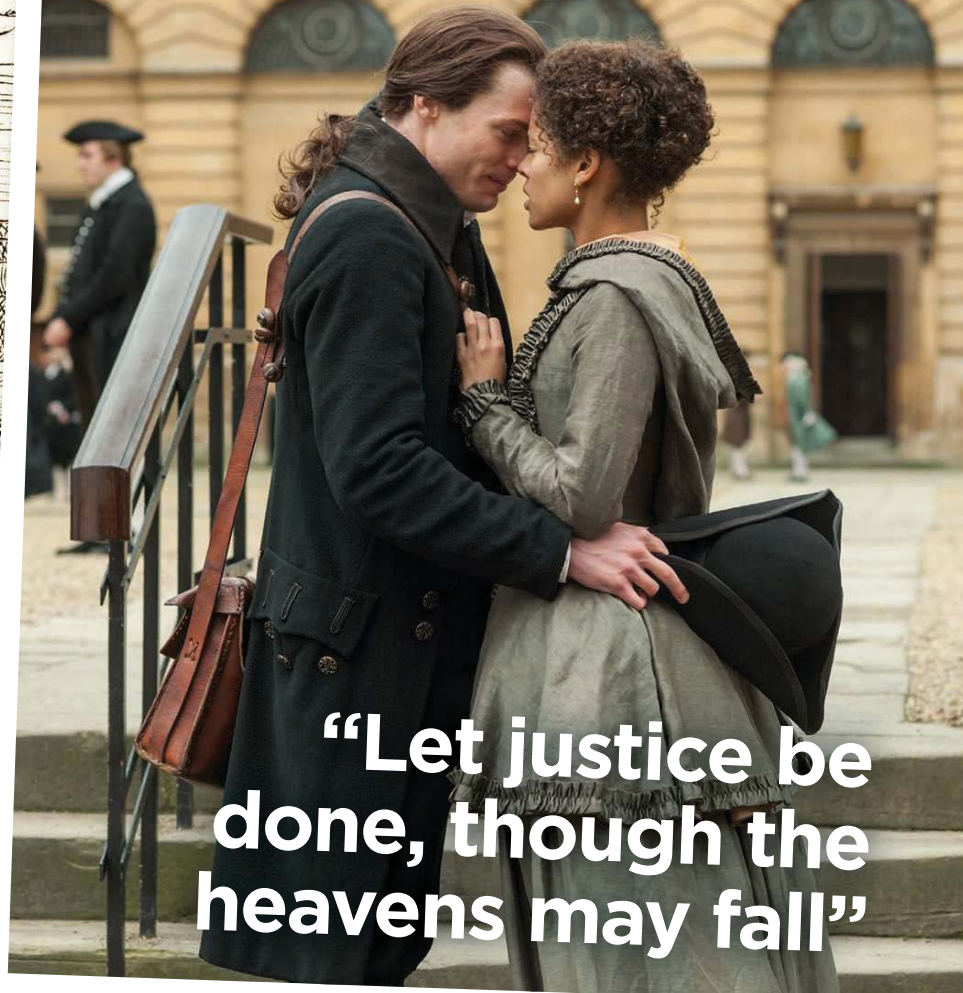
Back at Kenwood, the young woman reads serenely in the garden, a world away from her critics in London. Peering through the window, she catches a glimpse of the anxiously anticipated portrait. To her relief, an elegant black lady with a curious glint in her eye stares back at her, a perfect equal to her white cousin. The string of pearls around her neck hints at her wealth and status. However, the painting in the movie differs considerably from the real one – the one that hangs in Scone does show greater distinction between Belle and her cousin Elizabeth. For instance, Belle is ‘exotically’ dressed, wearing a silk turban and carrying a basket of fruit. She also has a livelier stance, making it look like she is running out of the frame, unlike her composed cousin. Though subtle, the differences perpetuate the idea of black people as subordinates.

Unfortunately, there isn’t enough information available to know how often she encountered racial prejudice. Nor is there enough to support the film’s theory that Belle influenced her uncle’s verdict on a landmark case, key to early abolitionism. Lord Mansfield is in the midst of examining the *Zong* slave ship massacre, in which almost 150 slaves were thrown overboard on the premise that resources were running out. However, the insurers claimed that the crew had done so in order to cash in on their lost ‘cargo’, so refused to pay. The case was taken to court and, as Lord Chief Justice, Mansfield’s decision would set an important precedent, reinforcing or whittling away the slave trade. To assist him, he takes on a young clergyman-cum-lawyer, John Davinier.

From Mr Davinier, Belle learns the horrific details of the case, despite her uncle’s wish that she remain in blissful ignorance. She takes matters into her own hands, reading his private papers and aiding the young lawyer with the information she gains.

MORAL BATTLE

At the time, Mansfield’s argued that Belle’s presence in his household made him susceptible to her political influence. An American politician, Thomas Hutchinson, who stayed with the Mansfields for some time, noted that a slaveholder based in Jamaica laid such a criticism upon the Chief Justice: “Lord Mansfield keeps a Black in his house, which governs him and the whole family”. This false claim is poignantly



“Let justice be done, though the heavens may fall”

“You break every rule when it matters enough”

LEFT: Captured Africans are forced into the hold of a slave ship by white men

ABOVE: Belle and John Davinier (played by Sam Reid) emerge from the court victorious and embrace in the film's final scene.

Asante masterfully builds up to the movie's climax, in which politicians, slaveholders, abolitionists and Belle all eagerly await Lord Mansfield's verdict in the chamber. The fuss falls swiftly silent as he enters – all eyes are on him, but a few fall on Belle, with some surprised to see a black lady taking an interest in judicial events. As he looks up at his adopted daughter, Mansfield gives his answer to the crowd, arguing that slavery has no legal basis. Cheers and jeers echo around the room, but the old man is defiant, and Belle elated. Although there's not much evidence to prove this ever really happened, it's a powerful scene that suits the story arc.

A CURIOUS LEGACY

Lord Mansfield wrote Belle into his will in 1782, the year before the *Zong* court case took place. He gave her a significant annuity of £100 a year, writing “I confirm to Dido Elizabeth Belle her freedom”, worried that she might be forced into slavery after he was gone.

Belle finishes the same way it began, with on-screen text giving the final part of the story. Belle married John Davinier shortly after her uncle's death, and had three children by him. What it fails to mention is that the real Davinier was not a clergyman, but rather a French servant.

The *Zong* ruling was received as a key moment in the abolitionist campaign. However, our heroine was barely able to see its ramifications, as she died aged just 43. The painting of Belle is her legacy, which was moved to Scone Palace – the Mansfields' ancestral home in Scotland – in 1922. Now, this excellent reimagining of her story adds more pieces to the puzzle, and could inspire a whole new generation of historians to learn about this mysterious and unique, yet relatively unknown, character. 📌



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should filmmakers be free to use artistic license when it comes to depicting real events?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Ones to watch: Abolitionism

Enslavement: The True Story of Fanny Kemble

(2000) Fanny Kemble was an English actress, who married a slave-owning American lawyer. Shocked by his barbaric treatment of slaves, she writes it in her diary, which would later change the British view of the Confederacy.

The Amazing Grace

(2006) The story of William Wilberforce, who led anti-slave-trade legislation through the British parliament, and the origins of the song *Amazing Grace*.



Kemble is horrified by her husband's carelessness

Mansfield Park

(1999) Though not overtly abolitionist, this film deals with the slave trade directly, depicting Britain's role in the violent trade.

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which they lived. Their ability to gather
huge followings unites them, but the
outcomes of their actions couldn't be
more different...

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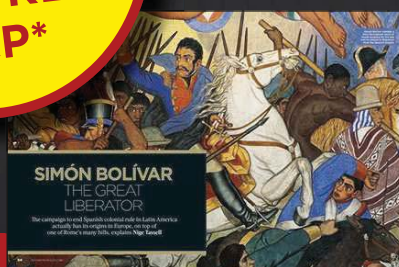
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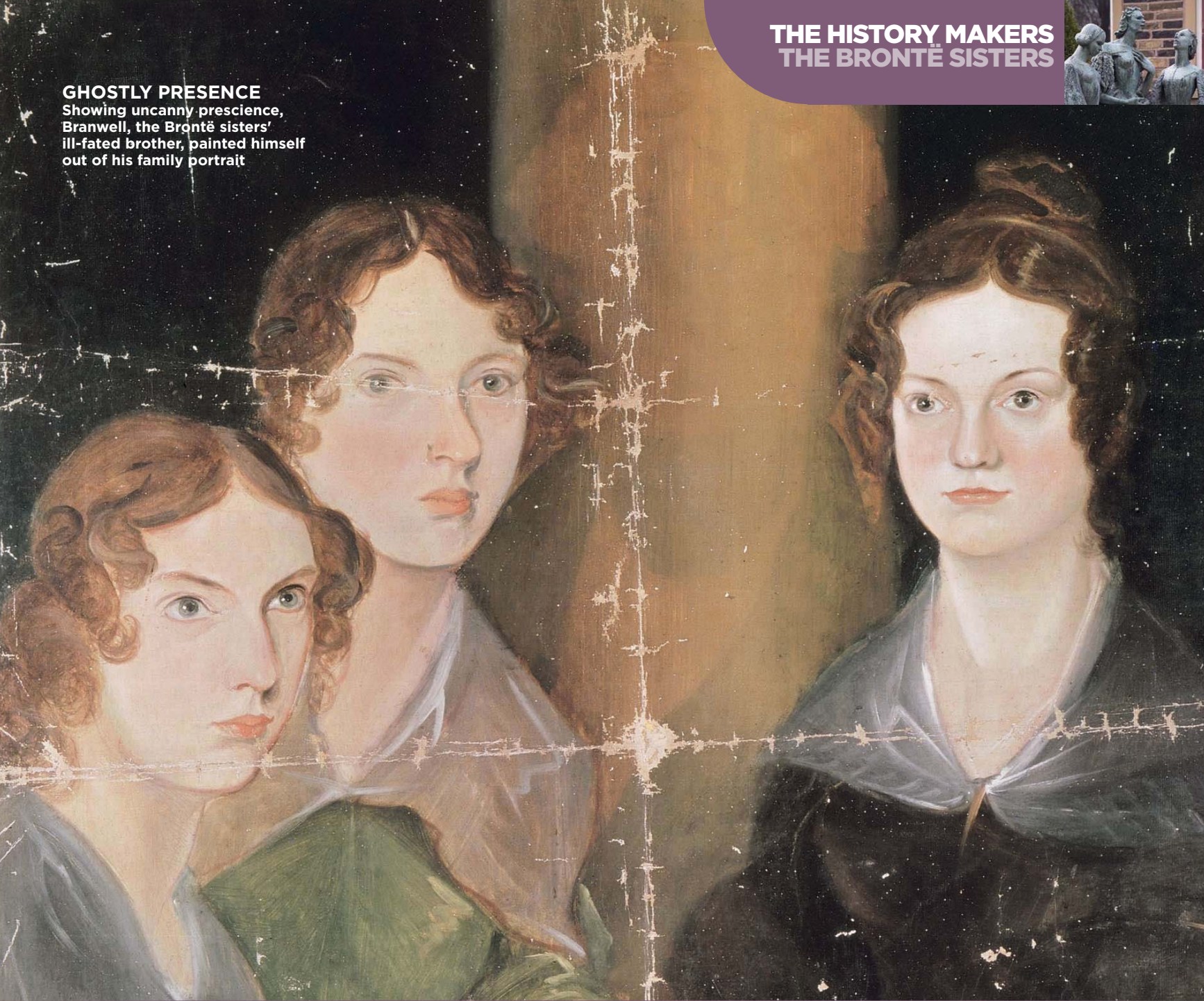
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GHOSTLY PRESENCE

Showing uncanny prescience, Branwell, the Brontë sisters' ill-fated brother, painted himself out of his family portrait



THE BRONTË SISTERS

Against a backdrop of incredible personal tragedy, three modest, Victorian women from Yorkshire would forever change the face of English literature. **Mel Sherwood** reveals the unfortunate and unlikely tale of the world's greatest literary sisters...

GETTY X2



Charlotte Brontë steps into her father's study. In her hand, she holds a book – a hardback volume bound in cloth, with the words 'Jane Eyre' stamped on the cover. "Papa, I've been writing a book," she announces, rather understating the true matter of her achievement. In fact, her novel is completed, published, and is selling at almost record speed. "Have you my dear?" the unsuspecting Reverend Patrick Brontë replies, without looking up. As Charlotte continues, the clergyman slowly realises that his daughter has become a literary sensation, in secret, right under his nose. After some time, Patrick calls in Charlotte's younger sisters, Emily and Anne: "Charlotte has been writing a book – and I think it is better than I expected." It is good that he approves of Charlotte's tale, because he's about to learn that his other daughters have similar stories to tell...

This conversation, recounted by Patrick years later to Charlotte's first biographer, occurred at the beginning of 1848. It was a tumultuous year for the Brontës, with glorious highs and tragic lows. But at this point, the Brontë women were happy, little knowing that they were on the brink of legendary – if short-lived – careers.

They have since become famed the world over for their intense, dramatic and tragic novels, for which they had plenty of inspiration in their own lives...

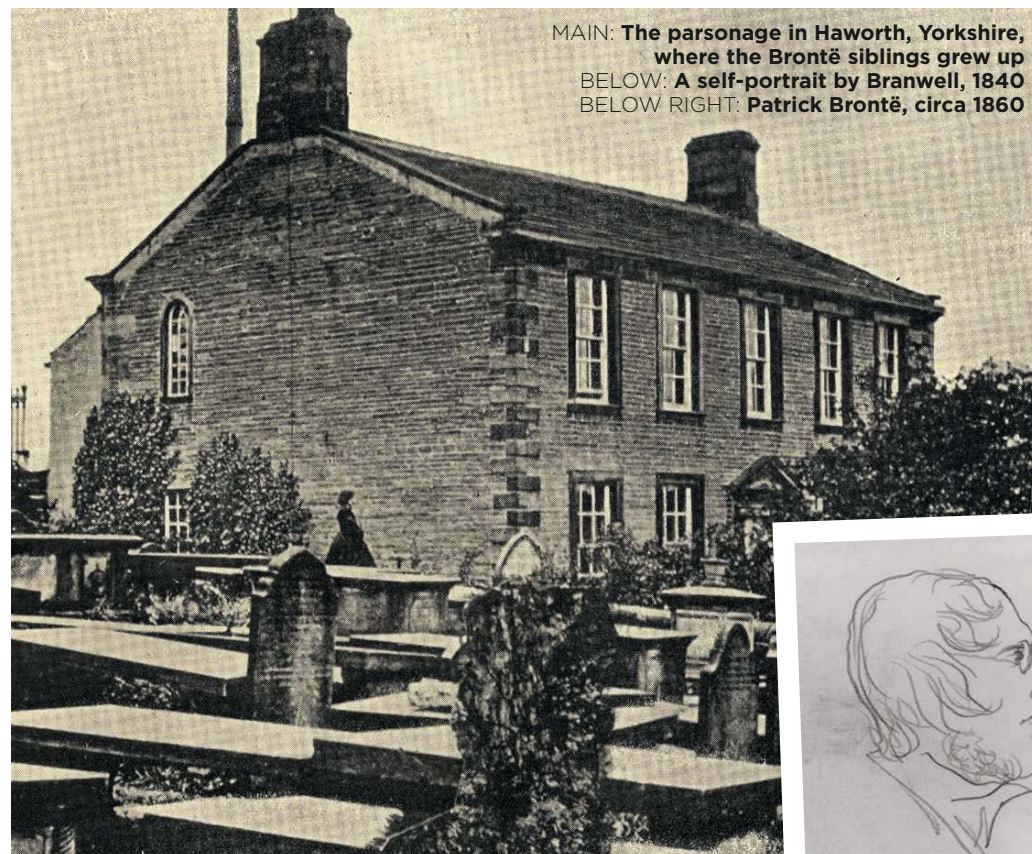
FAMILY MISFORTUNES

The tragedies started early for the Brontës. In 1821, when Charlotte was five, Emily was three and Anne was not yet two, they lost their mother to illness. Four years after that, their two eldest sisters both died of tuberculosis in as many months. Five Brontës remained: their father Patrick, an Irish-born, Cambridge-educated vicar, the girls, and their brother Branwell, who was a year younger than Charlotte. Their mother's sister, Aunt Branwell, also lived with them in the parsonage of the industrial town of Haworth, Yorkshire. The unassuming grey-stone building, in its bleak setting between a graveyard and the vast expanse of the moors, became a much-loved home, to which the sisters always felt a painful pull.

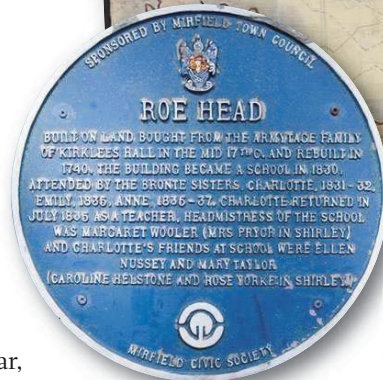
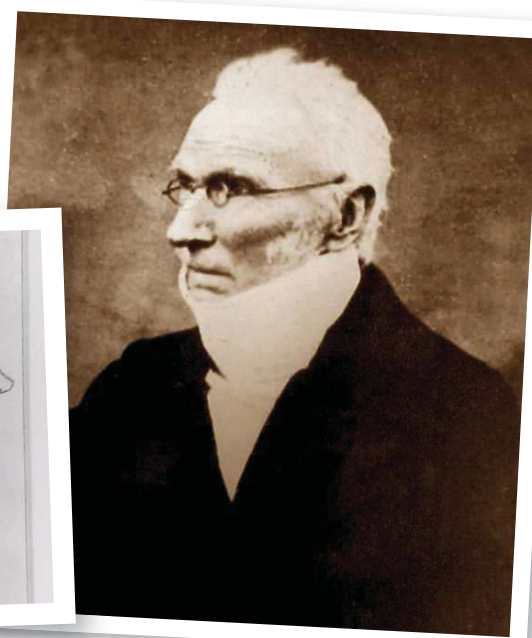
The grieving children developed a close bond. "The sisters were all very close indeed, because their interests were so similar and they were

"Their interests were similar and they were all pathologically shy"

Juliet Barker, author of The Brontës



MAIN: The parsonage in Haworth, Yorkshire, where the Brontë siblings grew up
BELOW: A self-portrait by Branwell, 1840
BELOW RIGHT: Patrick Brontë, circa 1860



TOP: A map of Angria, an imaginary land invented by the Brontës ABOVE: The sisters were educated at Roe Head school in Mirfield RIGHT: The Yorkshire Moors were inspiration for the writers



all so pathologically shy. Emily and Anne were almost like twins," says Juliet Barker, author of *The Brontës*. "Charlotte, the eldest, tended to try to organise them". Their daily routine involved prayer, lessons, walks and imaginative play, in which they would escape into fantastical lands. When, in 1828, Branwell began to record their adventures – filling miniature books with barely legible handwriting – the others followed suit. Soon, this phase of play documentation evolved, and they began to write stories solely for the page. Charlotte and Branwell created a land called Angria together, while Emily and Anne built Gondal. These paracosms were incredibly sophisticated, and exceptionally important to the Brontës – not only as subjects to hone their writing skills with, but also as places to escape to, which they did well into their adulthoods.



As children, the Brontës made miniature books, which they stitched together themselves

In 1831, a 15-year-old Charlotte went to Roe Head school, where she would ultimately become a teacher. Her sisters both became her pupils – Emily only managed three months before homesickness (and Gondal-sickness) pulled her home, but Anne completed two years at the school. After Anne left, Charlotte struggled with loneliness, and she left her job in the winter of 1838–39.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Over the next few years, the sisters took up various, generally short-lived, teaching positions. “All three girls hated being teachers and governesses,” says Barker, largely as “they couldn’t spare the time to write about their imaginary worlds, and Charlotte in particular resented the servility of the position.” Anne was the only one to maintain a long-term post, as governess to the Robinson family from 1840–45. Shortly after Anne joined the Robinsons, Charlotte spearheaded a scheme to open their own school. For this they needed a more sophisticated education so, in February 1842, Charlotte (aged 25) and Emily (23), went to a school in Brussels.

They pushed through their homesickness to make the most of the opportunity, only returning at the end of 1842 after Aunt Branwell died. Afterwards, Charlotte returned to Brussels alone. She became forlorn and depressed, and also fell in love with her tutor. The painfully one-sided attachment would continue long

after she left Brussels at the end of 1843. Back in Haworth, lovelorn Charlotte set about sourcing pupils for the school, but none were found and the entire dream was dropped, with surprisingly little regret.

Meanwhile, Branwell’s adult years had got off to an inauspicious start. After short stints as a portrait painter (the career for which he had received much training), a private tutor, and a career in the railways, he took up a position as a tutor alongside Anne with the Robinson family in 1843. This was, arguably, the true start of Branwell’s demise.

MRS ROBINSON

Anne returned to Haworth in the summer of 1845, having resigned her position. Mere weeks later, Branwell returned too – in disgrace. He and Mrs Robinson had been having an affair. The young Mr Brontë was, it seems, seduced by the older woman, with whom he was deeply in love. Denied his heart’s desire and with ever-more dwindling hope of a reunion with her, Branwell sank into heavy depression and dependency on alcohol and opiates. One can only imagine how much his downfall influenced his sisters’ next, unlikely, steps.

In autumn 1845, Charlotte found some of Emily’s poems and read them, uninvited. Emily was enraged by the intrusion, but the incident gave head-strong Charlotte an idea – if the sisters could gather a collection of poems, they might be able to publish in secret and,

NO PLACE IS PERFECT AT HOME IN HAWORTH

“Haworth was a busy industrial West Riding township, not the remote and backward village of Brontë legend,” Juliet Barker, author of *The Brontës*, reveals. “The family had access to music, art, libraries and lectures.” And then there were the Moors. From the parsonage, standing at the high point of the village, the Brontës could look out over vast swathes of dramatic moorland. On a clear day they could have seen as far as the Yorkshire Dales.

But the town had its dark side. Health and sanitary conditions were spectacularly poor. There were no sewers, only open drains, and the water supply was insufficient. Some days, the main well’s water would run green and fetid. This had a dramatic effect on mortality rates. Two in five children died before the age of six, and the average age of death among adults was 25.

The parsonage itself was also flawed. Exposed to the elements on its hilltop setting, bitter wind would howl and whistle through its grey-stone walls. Despite its bleak nature, the Brontës adored their home. They would even become physically unwell with homesickness when they went away. But of course, the chances of them becoming sick at home were also relatively high.

The industrial town of Haworth had a very high mortality rate



if successful, they could become professional writers. They would never have to teach again, nor would they have to worry so much about Branwell’s ability to provide. After calming Emily, Charlotte, who as Barker explains “was the only one ambitious for fame,” convinced her sisters of the plan.

Emily and Anne insisted on privacy, so they chose androgynous pseudonyms – only their initials would give a clue to their identities – and prepared a collection. Charlotte found a publisher quickly, but that isn’t as remarkable as it might appear: “They had to pay for their first book of poems to be published,” Barker reveals. Indeed, it cost them around £3,000 in today’s money. Regardless, in May 1846, the first copies of *Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell* arrived at the parsonage.

BONNIE GREER OBE, PLAYWRIGHT,
NOVELIST AND CRITIC
“The Brontës encompass some of the most
exquisite examples of the beauty, strength,
wonder and depth of the human spirit.”





THE HISTORY MAKERS THE BRONTË SISTERS

Ignoring mixed reviews and poor sales figures, all three sisters continued with phase two: novels. Charlotte had been writing *The Professor*, Emily, *Wuthering Heights* and Anne, *Agnes Grey*. But finding a publisher to take on all three books proved impossible. Finally, an offer was received for *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey* in the midsummer of 1847. However, Emily and Anne had to contribute to the cost of printing again, and no one wanted *The Professor*.

Charlotte was down, but not out; in July, she received a promising letter. A publisher had recognised Currer's talents and, though they did not wish to print *The Professor*, they encouraged 'him' to submit any further works for consideration. Charlotte did have something up her sleeve – *Jane Eyre*. She hurriedly finished the manuscript and sent it off. Within a fortnight, she had received the Brontës' best

offer yet: £100, and the first refusal on 'his' next two novels.

The first copy of *Jane Eyre* arrived at the parsonage in October 1847. *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey* followed in December, though they had clearly been published by a less-professional outfit – the volumes were full of errors that the authors had corrected many months earlier.

SELL-OUT SUCCESS

Jane Eyre was a hit. The first print run sold out in under three months. The reviews were mixed, and many focused more on the question of the author's identity and sex than the writing, but none denied that it was a powerful book. Emily and Anne's novels were far less well-received. The reviewers found *Wuthering Heights* baffling and *Agnes Grey* was more or less overlooked. Not easily put off, Anne made headway on novel

number two, and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* was published in June 1848. There is much speculation as to whether or not Emily also began a second novel but, if she did, it did not survive. In July, Charlotte and Anne were compelled to travel to London to visit their respective publishers for the first time. Though they took care to conceal their identities as much as possible, Charlotte got a taste of the life of a literary darling. She was elated, but events back home would soon change that.

Branwell's addictions and temperament had been putting intense pressure on the household, not to mention his health, for some time. This may be the reason his sisters decided to reveal their secret to Patrick earlier in the year – the news offered their father, who was growing ever more concerned about the fate of his family, a ray of hope. Sadly, that

THE BRONTËS' LITERARY LEGACY

THREE NOVELS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

How did the novels of three shy, middle-class sisters change the face of literature? One key part of the answer is that they imbued their writings with a powerful element that would stop all contemporary readers in their tracks: the truth. Their harsh, satirical retellings of provincial life had little in common with the sentimentality of Romantic literature that was then popular, and their tales shocked Victorian audiences, who found some of the lesser-known facts of their society too much to bear. It was only Charlotte who discovered a way to package the realism of their life up in a way that her immediate audience found palatable. Another crucial change that their works wrought was to help quash the

prevalent belief that women were inferior writers to men. Charlotte herself was told that "Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life and it ought not to be," by the then-Poet Laureate, Robert Southey. Yet what poured out of their imaginations remains among the most powerful prose in English. They were not alone – they were among a number of pivotal female writers, including Jane Austen before them and George Eliot after, whose persistence in the face of prejudice contributed to what the 19th-century writer Margaret Oliphant considered "the age of female novelists". The Brontës' writings can be seen as early feminist works, with heroines struggling for independence in a patriarchal society.

JANE EYRE

CURRER BELL (AKA CHARLOTTE BRONTË)



The most successful of the sisters' books, *Jane Eyre* is a perennially popular piece of English fiction. The novel purports to be the autobiography of 'plain Jane'. While following the realistic narrator's trials as an orphan and a governess, Charlotte explores moralistic themes of love, independence and forgiveness, against the backdrop of the Moors.

Heavily inspired by Charlotte's own experiences, *Jane Eyre* is so true-to-life in places that readers were able to identify real schools, people and even the author herself from the text. Charlotte penned another three novels in total, but *Jane Eyre* was her magnum opus.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

ELLIS BELL (AKA EMILY BRONTË)



It is only since Emily's death that this tale of love and revenge has been recognised as a masterpiece. Like her sisters' works, the novel contains wit and dramatic intensity but, unlike them, *Wuthering Heights* is pure fiction, with minimal autobiographical content.

The novel's unusual structure confused contemporary readers, while its characters' primitive motivations and brutal behaviour shocked its reserved Victorian audience – Charlotte included. In the past it was incorrectly posed that Branwell must have been *Wuthering Heights*' author, as they believed such brutality could only have been written by a man.

AGNES GREY

ACTON BELL (AKA ANNE BRONTË)



This tale of a virtuous governess is thought to be highly autobiographical of Anne's life. Though her sisters' novels have always received more attention, *Agnes Grey* has plenty of groundbreaking credentials. For instance, it was the first novel to star a plain, ordinary woman as its heroine (*Jane Eyre* is often credited with this, but *Agnes Grey* was written first). And its portrayal of life as a governess also paints both a more ruthless and humorous picture than *Jane Eyre*. Anne's second novel, *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, is a more exciting story, and sold better among the Victorian audience than her debut.



ABOVE: A portrait of Charlotte hangs above the fireplace in the parsonage FAR LEFT: Arthur Bell Nicholls, who married Charlotte in 1854 CENTRE LEFT: A ring made with the hair of the dead Brontës, known as 'mourning jewellery' LEFT: Elizabeth Gaskell, who wrote Charlotte's biography following her death

"As the family grieved for Branwell, Emily became sick"

ray soon flickered out. That summer, Branwell became ill – probably with tuberculosis. By September, he was bed-bound, and he died on the 24th of the month. He was 31.

Another two tragedies were to befall the parsonage in brutal succession. As the family grieved for Branwell, Emily became sick. Despite suffering with symptoms of tuberculosis, she refused medical attention. On 19 December, she rose at seven, though she barely had the energy to descend the stairs. By midday, she could hardly breathe. She was taken to her bed, where her loyal dog lay beside her as she passed away. She was 30.

Before Christmas that year, Anne fell ill. The diagnosis was gravely familiar: tuberculosis. Somehow, the Brontës remained hopeful for

a recovery. In May, Charlotte took Anne to Scarborough for the sea air – but it was too late. She died, quietly and calmly, in the seaside town on 28 May 1849. She was 29.

INVISIBLE NO MORE

Mourning in the sister-less parsonage, Charlotte distracted herself by writing. Her second novel, *Shirley*, was finished in August. Its publication brought further distraction – fresh speculation about who the 'Bell' authors were was making it very hard "to walk invisible", as she phrased it. As she no longer had to maintain her sisters' privacy, she lowered the veil of secrecy. She embraced the life of a respected author – fostering relationships with key writers, allowing her publisher to take her to public

events and travelling the country. Charlotte struggled through her third novel, but *Villette* was completed in November 1852. The following month, the author received a marriage proposal from her father's curate, Arthur Bell Nicholls. Though she initially refused, the pair were married in June 1854. They settled into a happy life at home at the parsonage, with Patrick. Charlotte was so content she was barely writing at all – she was just beginning to show an interest again when she fell pregnant. But carrying a child was too much for Charlotte's 38-year-old body. Debilitating sickness consumed her rapidly and, around three months into her pregnancy, Charlotte passed away, on 31 March 1855. She was 39.

Having outlived all of his children, Patrick Brontë did everything he could to secure his girls' place in history. "Patrick was immensely proud of his daughters' achievements, particularly Charlotte," Barker explains. "He preserved many mementos of his children, from locks of their hair to their drawings, carefully writing on each one so that it should not be lost or forgotten." He also asked Elizabeth Gaskell, a writer friend of Charlotte's, to pen her biography. When he died in 1861, Charlotte had been firmly accepted into the English literary canon, a class which certainly Emily and arguably Anne joined in the years to come. 📍

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Juliet Barker's *The Brontës* (Abacus, 2010) tells the story of the entire Brontë family, including Patrick and Branwell.

VISIT

The Brontë Parsonage in Haworth is a pilgrimage for any Brontë fan. Walk around the sisters' humble home and enjoy the museum's regular exhibitions. www.brontë.org.uk



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Which of the Brontë novels is the greatest?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY,
19TH-CENTURY NOVELIST

"I wish you had not sent me *Jane Eyre*. It interested me so much that I have lost (or won if you like) a whole day in reading it..."



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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **HOW DID THEY DO THAT?** p84 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on series one of the BBC panel game *QI*



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Want to know more about the Maya? Think the Globe is great? Whatever your thoughts, send them in.

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SMILE!
These days we all want pearly whites, but in Tudor times black teeth were a sign of wealth

DID YOU KNOW?

BRUSHED ASIDE
Around 4 billion people use a mobile device, but only 3.5 billion use a toothbrush.

When was the first toothbrush invented and what did people do before that?



Ancient Egyptian tombs dating back to 3,000 years BC have yielded sticks frayed at the end to floss the teeth, and Islamic countries have known the miswak or chew-stick for centuries. The first bristle brushes appeared in China during the Tang dynasty in the 15th century, but Europe was slow to catch on.

Medieval courtiers were urged not to pick their teeth with their knives, but at least most of them were only picking out bits of meat. By Tudor times, black teeth were a sign that you could afford sugar - bad breath was an added extra. Black teeth for all came with the industrialisation of sugar. Legend holds that, in the 1780s, William Addis came

up with the idea for setting hogs' hairs into bits of cattle bone while staring at a broom in his Newgate prison cell. The design was refined in 1844 with a three-row version. Toothbrush technology took a great leap forward in 1938, when Dupont introduced the first nylon bristles, and the following year saw the world's first electric toothbrush. **SL**

GETTY



EXCLUSIVE
In later years, no knight was allowed to share a horse

Why did the **Knights Templar badge** show two men on one horse?

Target The badge actually shows two knights, both wearing armour and carrying a lance and shield, riding on one horse. They are surrounded by the inscription "Sigillum Militum Xhpisti", which translates as "The Seal of the Soldiers of Christ". It was used from at least 1158, and may go back even further, to the founding of the order in 1120.

At the time, it was said that the badge's design came from the fact that the founding knights of the order, Hugues de Payens and Godfrey de Saint-Omer, were once so poor that they could afford only one horse between them. Whether this was true or not, the order quickly became pretty wealthy. By the time the first Rule was drawn up in 1128, it stipulated that each knight should have three horses. Whatever its origins, the quirky badge continued to be used until the Templars were disbanded in 1312. **MR**



WAR HERO

One of the British officers was awarded the George Medal when he saved the plane for RAF examination

What was the **last battle on English soil?**

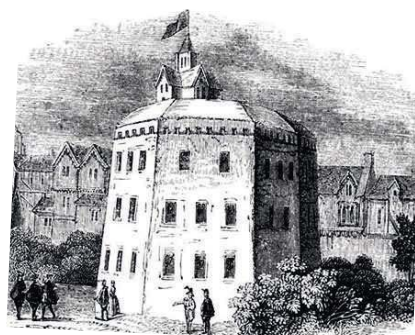
Target In September 1940, a German Junkers 88 bomber was forced to crash land on Graveney Marsh, near Whitstable in Kent. The crew prepared to blow up the plane to stop it from falling into British hands, but were interrupted by the arrival of some members of the London Irish Rifles, billeted in the nearby Sportsman pub. The British soldiers were merely

expecting to bring in some prisoners, so they were somewhat surprised when the Germans opened up on them with the planes's machine guns. The British hit the dirt and returned fire with their rifles, and eventually the Germans threw in the towel. They were taken back to the Sportsman where they were given a quick drink before being sent off as prisoners of war. **JH**

WHY DO WE SAY

"TO PAY ON THE NAIL"

It comes from a practice in medieval markets, where instant justice was dealt. Accounts were settled at counters – short pillars known as nails – in the open market place, and in front of witnesses. Payments were placed on these counters for people to see that all was rectified.



SUCCESS STORY

The new Globe Theatre has actually lasted longer than its predecessor

WHAT CONNECTS...

BREADFRUIT AND A HOST OF GOLDEN DAFFODILS?



1 In 1789 HMS *Bounty* was heading to the South Pacific to pick up a batch of breadfruit plants when the famous mutiny took place on board.



2 The mutineers were led by Fletcher Christian, who was born in Cumberland and was a pupil at the Cockermouth Free Grammar School.



3 Poet Laureate William Wordsworth also attended the Cockermouth Free Grammar School at a similar time to Fletcher.



4 It was in 1802, while walking with his sister near Ullswater, that he came across the "host of golden daffodils" he'd immortalise in a poem.

WHAT HAPPENED TO SHAKESPEARE'S ORIGINAL GLOBE THEATRE?

Target The original Globe Theatre, funded by Shakespeare's own company of actors the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men', opened in 1599. On 29 June 1613, after almost 14 years in business, the theatre went up in flames during a performance of *Henry VIII* after a theatrical cannon misfired and the thatching overhead caught light. Though there were no fatalities, it destroyed the professional home of William Shakespeare and one unfortunate playgoer's breeches (he was saved when a neighbour doused him with ale). **EB**

IN A NUTSHELL

THE MAYA CIVILISATION

The mysterious Maya – a great civilisation that disappeared without a trace



Who were the Maya?

The Maya were a group of Mesoamerican indigenous people who occupied territory in Central America – in modern-day Mexico, Guatemala and northern Belize – from as early as 1800 BC to AD 900.

How did they live?

The Maya lived in three separate geographical areas, each with its own culture: the northern Maya lowlands of the Yucatan peninsula; the southern highlands in the mountains of Guatemala; and the lowlands of northern Guatemala, Mexico, Belize and western Honduras. It is this latter group that built the large cities and buildings that the Maya are now famous for. Nowadays, it's believed that rather than being unified, the Mayan civilisation consisted of small states, centred around a city and ruled by kings.

When was the peak of the Maya civilisation?

Early Maya lived a fairly simple life, inhabited small settlements

in a society centred around agriculture, growing crops such as maize, beans, squash and cassava. But the golden age of the Maya Civilisation – known as its Classical Period – is usually dated to AD 250 when the Maya began creating huge stone cities, flat-topped pyramids, elaborate temples and public spaces, all created from quarried limestone. More than 40 of these mighty stone cities are believed to have existed at the Empire's peak,

“Mayan hieroglyphs tell of a civilisation that could be pretty bloodthirsty”

each with a sizeable population of between 5,000 and 50,000 people. During this era, trade flourished, as did the economy.

How was society structured?

The Maya were a very religious people and worshipped many deities, including K'inich Ahau, god of the Sun and Yum Kaax, god of maize. Second only to the gods were Mayan kings, known as 'kuhul ajaw' (holy lords).

They were believed to descend from the gods, and worked as an intermediary between the people and the gods. Priests were responsible for an extensive calendar of rituals and ceremonies honouring the gods.

JADED RULER
The death mask of Pakal the Great, ruler of Palenque, was found in his tomb among other riches



PRE-COLUMBIAN
ABOVE: Chichén Itzá is a top tourist attraction
RIGHT: This codice is the oldest book in the Americas

What remains of the Maya civilisation?

One of the most famous Mayan cities is Chichén Itzá – meaning 'at the mouth of the well of Itza' – which is now a UNESCO World Heritage site. Located in the Yucatán Peninsula, the site covers at least four square miles and boasts a number of Mayan monuments, including the flat-topped, stepped pyramid of El Castillo, as well as the Temple of



rulers often waged war on rival cities, taking captives who would then be tortured, mutilated and sacrificed to the gods. Human sacrifice and torture were commonplace, often performed as a way of guaranteeing fertility or to placate the gods.

Warriors and the Great Ball Court, which is longer than a modern-day football field.

What else do we know about the Maya?

They were an incredibly advanced civilisation, developing a system of hieroglyphic writing as well as a highly sophisticated calendar and astronomical system. Paper was made from the bark of fig trees, which was then made into books known as codices. Poc-a-Toc was a popular ball game and one that was also viewed as symbolic of the human struggle – teams of seven men each would try to score a small rubber ball through a vertical hoop using only their hips, shoulders, head and knees.

Were they peace loving?

Mayan hieroglyphs tell of a civilisation that could actually be pretty bloodthirsty. Dynastic

What happened to the Maya?

The decline of the Maya and the abandonment of its great cities remains a mystery. Some have suggested that it was caused by armed conflict between warring city-states, while others believe they exhausted the surrounding agricultural land, making it impossible to sustain the huge Mayan population. An environmental catastrophe such as drought is another theory, as is disease brought by European explorers. Some cities, such as Chichén Itzá, continued to flourish beyond AD 900, but by the 16th century, most Maya were living in villages while their once thriving stone cities were taken over by the rainforest.

HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

ST. PETER'S BASILICA AND SQUARE, ROME

See how the Vatican's most famous landmark, which plays host to thousands of people every day, was built



Often deemed the holiest shrine in the Catholic world, this incredible Renaissance church and piazza is one of Rome's top tourist attractions. It's also one of the biggest churches in the world, and if the interior is anything to go by, one of the most impressive, too

MICHELANGELO'S DOME

The beautiful rotunda, designed by Michelangelo, measures 42 metres in diameter. When he died during its construction, his student took over, increasing the height by 7m.

INSCRIPTION

If you're brave enough to walk up 537 steps, you'll clearly read the words of the Bible (in Latin) inscribed at the base of the dome: "You are Peter and upon this rock I will build my church."

ALTAR CANOPY

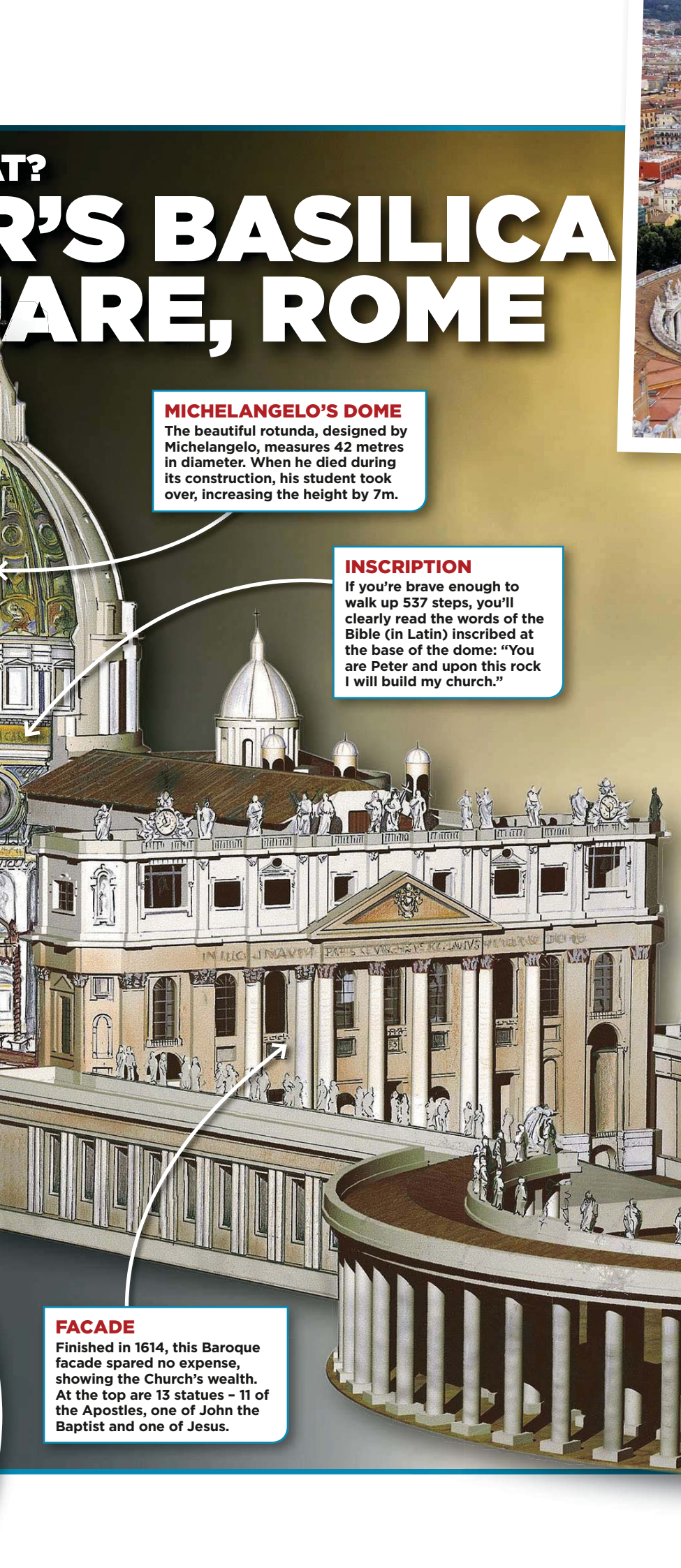
This 'Baldachin' was designed by the prominent Italian sculptor Gian Lorenzo Bernini. The great bronze structure draws attention to the altar, which in turn is allegedly the tomb of Saint Peter

PERSPECTIVE

The canopy acts as a reference point for people to see the Basilica's scale

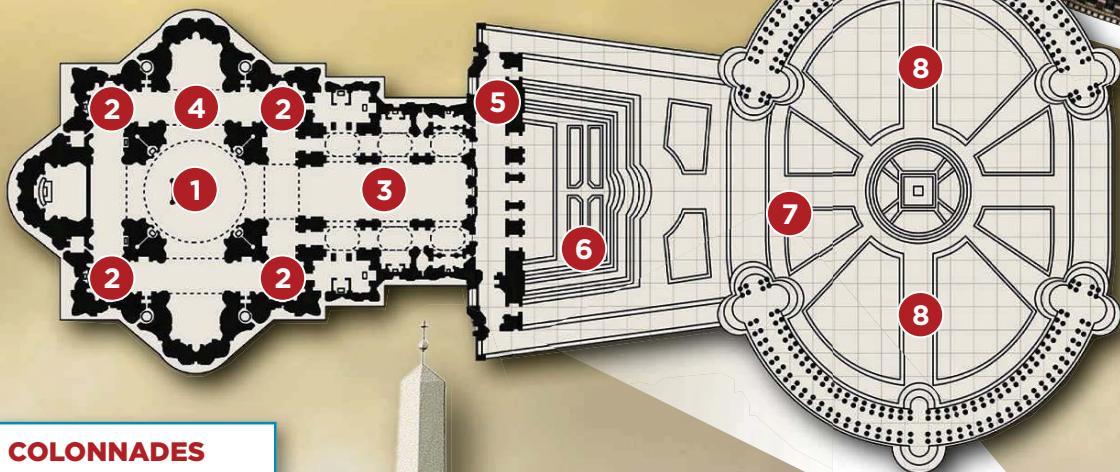
FACADE

Finished in 1614, this Baroque facade spared no expense, showing the Church's wealth. At the top are 13 statues - 11 of the Apostles, one of John the Baptist and one of Jesus.





MONUMENTAL
LEFT: St. Peter's Square is most impressive when viewed from the dome
RIGHT: The intricate dome remains the tallest in the world



COLONNADES

These two walls may look parallel, but are actually slightly angled to make the facade look bigger. They encircle the piazza, which in Bernini's words represent the "maternal arms of the Mother Church".

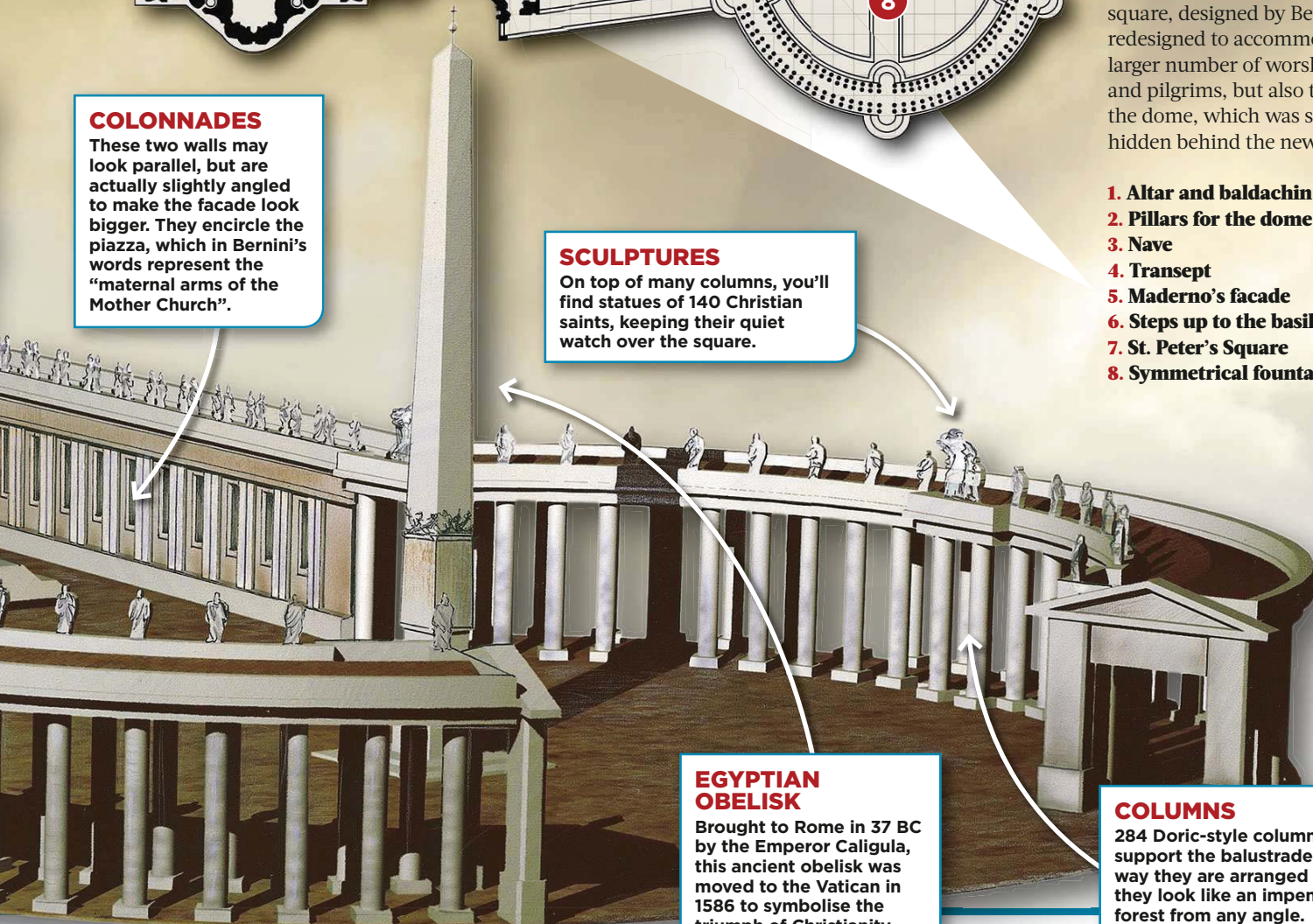
SCULPTURES

On top of many columns, you'll find statues of 140 Christian saints, keeping their quiet watch over the square.

GRAND DESIGN

Architect Carlo Maderno was the designer of the facade, but he also changed Michelangelo's original plan into a larger plan, based on the Latin Cross. The square, designed by Bernini, was redesigned to accommodate the larger number of worshippers and pilgrims, but also to enhance the dome, which was somewhat hidden behind the new facade.

1. Altar and baldachin
2. Pillars for the dome
3. Nave
4. Transept
5. Maderno's facade
6. Steps up to the basilica
7. St. Peter's Square
8. Symmetrical fountains



EGYPTIAN OBELISK

Brought to Rome in 37 BC by the Emperor Caligula, this ancient obelisk was moved to the Vatican in 1586 to symbolise the triumph of Christianity over paganism.

COLUMNS

284 Doric-style columns support the balustrade. The way they are arranged means they look like an impenetrable forest from any angle.

WE ATE WHAT?!

SONOFABITCH STEW



American cowboy chow was never the most elegant of fare. It was rather food born of necessity, using the whole animal, with few imported seasonings available to spice it up a bit.

Sonofabitch stew consisted mainly of parts of a newly-killed calf, not classed as proper meat. All kinds of offal were included: heart, tongue, liver, sweetbreads, brain and, most important of all, the 'marrow gut.' This was not bone marrow, but the tube connecting the stomachs of cud-chewing animals. Normally inedible, in unweaned calves, the canal becomes engorged with part-digested, renin-infused milk, giving it an allegedly delicious flavour. The ingredients were added to the stew in order, toughest first, brain last, and flavoured with a 'skunk egg' (onion).

GRUELLING
People on the
Frontier had
tough lives and
tough food

ILLUSTRATION: JONTY CLARK, ALAMY X3, DREAMTIME XI, GETTY X6

44%

The proportion of RAF Bomber Command aircrew killed in action during World War II. Most were under 20 years old.

RULE OF THREE

British scientists Isaac Newton, Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell all influenced Einstein's later work

WHO WERE EINSTEIN'S SCIENTIFIC HEROES?

DID YOU KNOW?

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

In 1952, Einstein was asked to be president of Israel, but he declined, saying that he was too old and lacked the experience.



Even those at the top of their field have their idols, and Einstein was no exception. On his study wall in Berlin he hung images of three of his predecessors: Isaac Newton, whose theory of gravity made him a giant of the 17th-century scientific revolution; Michael Faraday, English physicist and chemist who discovered electromagnetic induction

in 1831; and the 19th-century Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell.

The pioneering ideas and experiments of all three men fed into Einstein's own work, but he appears to have felt most indebted to the latter, proclaiming that "The special theory of relativity owes its origins to Maxwell's equations of the electromagnetic field." EB

MYTH BUSTING

Where did the best wood for English longbows come from?



Despite the popular myth, not from yew trees in English churchyards. Indeed, when Henry V ordered Nicholas Frost, his chief bowyer, to travel round England to gather yew for bows ready for his invasion of France in 1415, he expressly told him not to take wood from ecclesiastical land. Bows could be made from a variety of woods. Ash and wych were all used but the preferred timber was yew, due to its remarkable pliability. Although English yew was used to make bows, it was never particularly highly regarded, and a huge amount of yew was imported from overseas. Spanish yew was originally considered the best but supplies eventually dried up, forcing the English to get their wood from elsewhere, notably the Baltic and Italy. In 1510, Henry VIII imported 40,000 yew bows from Venice alone.

IN DEMAND
Longbows made
from yew were once
so popular, mature
yews were almost
extinct by 1600

Which Renaissance scientist can you find in this sequence?



What is the origin of V.I.P?

Target The acronym V.I.P (very important person) is most famously associated with the station commander of RAF Transport Command in 1944, who was charged with the safe movement of high-ranking individuals to the Middle East. In order not to confirm the security-sensitive identities of travellers such as Lord Mountbatten, they were merely described as 'V.I.Ps' on military communications.

Over the years, the term has been watered down to mean 'premium' when it comes to events tickets and nightclub entry leading, in some cases, to a new term V.V.I.P (very, very important person) for celebrities and high-rollers. **SL**



BUY THE WAY
Though you can pay for V.I.P status these days, the term was once a very exclusive label

SEE ANSWERS BELOW

WHAT IS IT?

THIS VICTORIAN KEY WASN'T USED TO OPEN DOORS...



HOW MANY CLEOPATRAS RULED ANCIENT EGYPT?

Target The name 'Cleopatra' (roughly meaning 'glory of the father'), was popular for female royalty in Egypt during the Ptolemaic dynasty. Descended from Ptolemy I, a Macedonian general from the army of Alexander the Great, this bloodline kept itself 'pure' through intermarriage, most pharaohs 'keeping it in the family' by marrying their sisters. So, the names 'Ptolemy' ('warlike') and Cleopatra were endlessly recycled. Officially, only seven queens with the name Cleopatra sat on the throne of Egypt, though there is some confusion over the length of reigns and the degree of power held. The last, Cleopatra VII, is the most famous, thanks to her affairs with Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony. Following her suicide in 30 BC, Egypt was absorbed into the Roman Empire. **MR**

ONE OF MANY
Cleopatra VII may be the most famous, but she wasn't the only one



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Have you visited the impressive Vatican? Intrigued by the Battle of Graveney Marsh? Send us your comments!

@Historyrevmag#askhistrevmag
 www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed
 editor@historyrevealed.com

Answers: Hidden Historicals
Cup-urn-eeek-hearse (Copernicus)
What is it? This is a dental key, a tool used by dentists to extract teeth by unscrewing them - before the days of anaesthetics!

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EVENT

WWII Weekend

Dover Castle, 27-29 May
www.bit.ly/2mTl8WU

See some action at English Heritage's biggest event of the year, the World War II Weekend. Take in the atmosphere at the military encampments and marvel at a Spitfire, while kids can get some exercise on the assault course. But if battle isn't your thing, meet the lovely Land Girls, or try a new look with a visit to a 1940s hairdresser, listen to live bands, and revive the Blitz spirit in a bombed-out shop.

Meet the amazing women who helped keep Britain going during the war



Stand to attention as you meet some daring soldiers



Relive the experiences of World War II soldiers as you go to battle



If you long for the days of brave knights, head to Bolsover in Derbyshire

EVENT

Clash of Knights

Bolsover Castle, 28-29 May
www.bit.ly/2ng3QrI

Visit Bolsover Castle this weekend for a medieval battle re-enactment like no other, fun for all the family. Make alliances and foes as four teams fight each other with the most rudimentary clubs and shields – but which one will you join? Away from the battlefield, enjoy merry medieval music and let the kids blow off some steam during the military drills.

TO BUY

The Viking Game

£25, National Museum of Scotland Shop
www.bit.ly/2nqOMYK

Get hooked on the Viking game of *hnefatafl*, a strategy game that'll really test you. Designed for two players, the aim is simple – if you play as the King, you must escape the board. If you're an attacker, you must capture the King before he escapes forever.

The game is mentioned in Norse stories





Visit the castle after hours for this enlightening and fascinating tour, just £15 per ticket

TOUR

Pride, Power and Politics

Tower of London, 26-27 May
www.bit.ly/2nqEVCK

See how this formidable fortress has played a persistent role in Britain's LGBT+ history. From the days of Edward II and his betrayal of companion Piers Gaveston, to Henry VIII's and Queen Victoria's attitudes towards homosexuality, learn why the Tower has been a symbol of prejudice in our nation's gay history.



The National Gallery in London will be holding a variety of talks, workshops and events this year

FESTIVAL

Museums at Night

Nationwide, 17-20 May <http://museumsatnight.org.uk>

Do something different at your local museum by checking out the Museums at Night festival, a nationwide selection of late-night events. Occurring twice every year, it's not to be missed, with events ranging from talks to candlelit tours, fancy dress parties and sleepovers. See the Museums at Night website to find out what's going on in your area.



The Powell-Cotton Museum in Kent, like many others, has organised a museum sleepover

EVENT

Archaeology Discovery

Chesters Roman Fort and Museum (Hadrian's Wall), 27 May - 4 June,
www.bit.ly/2mXHljf

Travel back in time twice this half term, to the days of Victorian archaeology and to the Roman era. You'll meet two time travellers, who assisted local antiquarian John Clayton in discovering Roman artefacts, then head to the museum to see the real thing.



Have a stab guessing at what Clayton found at Hadrian's Wall

EXHIBITION

1217 Battle of Lincoln Festivities

Lincoln, 20 May - 4 September
www.visitlincoln.com/battle

To celebrate the 800th anniversary of the Battle of Lincoln, the town is putting on a summer to remember, based on the events of 1217. The *Domesday Book* will be exhibited at Lincoln Castle from 27 May, among other historic gems. In the city's medieval streets, you'll find occasional markets and fairs, sculptures and re-enactments that all capture the feelings of the age.



Explore the streets of medieval Lincoln by following a trail of painted knights, representing the main figures of the battle

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- **Playing the Fool** - Dr Suzannah Lipscomb discusses how court jesters were not as stupid as they seemed. Hampton Court Palace, 23 May 2017 www.bit.ly/2nMm59t
- **Dress Up St Fagans** - Come to the museum dressed in typical clothes from your favourite historical period. 27-29 May 2017, St Fagans Museum www.bit.ly/2nao3h5

PERIOD PIECE

The front entrance to the museum is a distinctive Kensington landmark – you definitely won't miss it

CATHEDRAL OF NATURE

After the original designer Francis Fowke **suddenly died**, the then-unknown Alfred Waterhouse took over. He wanted to make the vision for a "Cathedral of Nature" a reality.



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

South Kensington, London

At the heart of the museum district is **Britain's best resource on the natural world**, spanning billions of years of history

GETTING THERE:

The museum sits on the A4 in central London. It's a five-minute walk from South Kensington underground station, which lies on the Piccadilly and Circle and District lines.



TIMES AND PRICES:

Open daily from 10am to 5:50pm, admission is free

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 020 7942 5000 or visit www.nhm.ac.uk

Walking through the opulent hallways of the Natural History Museum, you might think that this so-called 'Cathedral of Nature' is the epitome of the Victorian fascination with science. But the museum's curious history goes back much farther – to the days of the dinosaurs, in fact.

The Natural History Museum owes its beginnings to Hans Sloane, a Northern Irish doctor with a special interest in collecting plants and other natural objects. Travelling around the world,

he catalogued hundreds of new species, and grew so passionate about his hobby that he spent great sums of money buying other collectors' greatest treasures. When he died in 1753, he left his life's work to the nation, on the condition that parliament pays a small fee to his will's executors.

Keen to capitalise on this unmissable bargain, the government put Sloane's gift on display at the British Museum in 1759. Combined with an entire library of books donated by King George II (who had no

interest in reading or intellectual pursuits), the museum's naturalist department needed to grow if it was to survive. However, the men tasked with such a responsibility were by no means up to the job.

At the turn of the 19th century, a doctor named George Shaw was at the helm of the project. Noting that the collection of objects donated by Sloane was in poor condition, he either sold the items off to the Royal College of Surgeons, or if they could not be sold, burned them in the museum grounds. A report in 1833



ABOVE: The main hall is the most iconic part
LEFT: This threatening T-rex is a fully functioning robot, able to move its whole body

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 HINTZE HALL

Currently undergoing renovation, the main hall will re-open this summer with a new centrepiece. Look out for the elaborately decorated ceiling tiles.



2 THE DARWIN CENTRE

A new wing of the museum opened in 2009 and is home to thousands of specimens, as well as the brand-new David Attenborough studio, which holds daily talks and events.



3 MAMMALS HALL

Go and see the largest mammals in the animal kingdom in this gallery, including elephants and massive marine creatures hanging from the ceiling.



4 THE VAULT

Bright and brilliant, wonder at this incredible cluster of gemstones, diamonds and meteorites, including the notorious 'Cursed Amethyst' from India.



5 EARTH HALL

Ascend an escalator that goes through the heart of the Earth itself, or marvel at the most complete Stegosaurus skeleton fossil ever found.



6 WILDLIFE GARDEN

If you're tired of looking at deceased specimens, head outdoors, where you'll find many living, breathing and thriving plants and animals.

"Nepotism got in the way of efficient operation"

suggested that none of the 5,500 insects Sloane originally donated remained. Eventually, the extent of the department's inability to perform its duties – ie to conserve – was so widely known that the government refused to entrust it with any more items.

CHANGING TIMES

However, this wasn't the institution's only problem. In the mid 1800s, nepotism, incompetency and even petty disputes (one man completely removed a collection's labels simply because a personal rival placed them) got in the way of smooth and efficient operation. It took the work of an eccentric palaeontologist, Richard Owen, to set the museum straight. His reforms were sweeping – he

insisted on building a completely new museum, and making it accessible to the public. Though most of his peers turned their noses up at the general population, Owen believed it was important to engage their interest in the sciences, especially after Darwin's 1859 *On The Origin of Species* got everybody talking.

In 1864, Owen's wish came true, when a new plot of land in South Kensington was earmarked for the purpose. Francis Fowke and Alfred Waterhouse, two pioneers of the Victorian neo-Gothic architectural trend, designed the new museum. As grand as grand can be, the interior was adorned with colourful terracotta and beautiful images from the natural world, while the exterior received the full cathedral treatment.

Since its opening on 18 April 1881, the Natural History Museum has inspired generations of people to understand the world we live in, and has provided numerous contributions to scientific research. Several new departments have sprung up in the last century, including the Geological Museum, which features the terrifying earthquake simulator and an active volcano model.

Attracting millions of visitors each year, the legacy of the grouchy Owen endures, as the museum remains free to all. In the words of author Bill Bryson, he "transformed our expectations of what museums are for", opening gateways to knowledge where previously there were none. If the cantankerous fellow could see it now, he would be proud. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Kensington is full of fantastic things to see and do

SCIENCE MUSEUM

See how humanity has harnessed the power of nature, with fun interactive exhibits, and even an IMAX cinema.
www.sciencemuseum.org.uk

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

Another impressive construction by Francis Fowke, this museum of art and design houses objects from all over the world, and is conveniently next door to the Natural History Museum.
www.vam.ac.uk

KENSINGTON PALACE

For a change of scenery, explore Kensington Palace, a 17th-century gem that happens to be the home of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.
www.bit.ly/2aHWcgk

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

The Prince Who Would Be King: The Life and Death of Henry Stuart

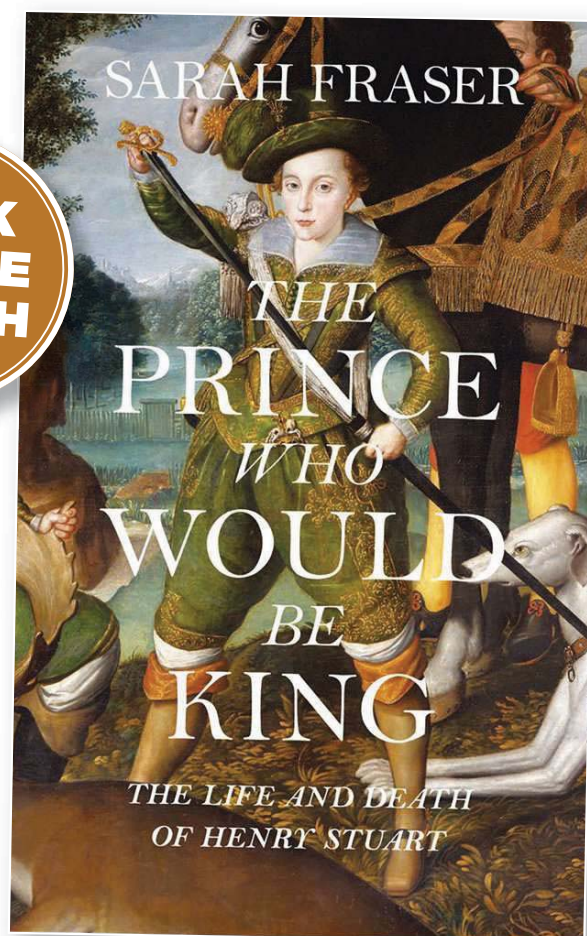
By Sarah Fraser

William Collins, £25, 352 pages, hardback

Among the larger-than-life characters of the Tudor and Stuart periods, Henry Stuart is often relegated to a mere side player. Here, he gets a whole book dedicated to his story, and it's certainly a tale worth telling. Son of James VI and I, Henry was also a key figure in his own right: he created a truly Renaissance court of scientists and thinkers, and worked to establish a permanent British presence in America. Yet, at the age of just 18, he was struck down by typhoid and died. What he packed into his brief life, and why it should be better remembered, are explored in this compelling, lively biography.

“Henry Stuart is often relegated to mere side player. Here, he gets a whole book”

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH



ABOVE: Henry commissioned water works for Richmond Palace's gardens shortly before his death RIGHT: The Prince between the ages of 16 and 18



MEET THE AUTHOR

Sarah Fraser explains why it's important not to overlook this lesser-known figure, and discusses how different history may have been had Henry Stuart become king

Henry Stuart isn't a figure many of us are familiar with. What were his headline achievements?

Prince Henry was the first prince born to inherit all the countries of Britain. When his godmother, Queen Elizabeth I, died in 1603, Henry represented a uniting of the kingdoms: his father, James VI and I, secured the transition from Tudor to Stuart, and Henry guaranteed the future stability of the new multi-country realm.

Hailed as 'Protector of Virginia', Henry helped make a reality the permanent planting of the British in American soil in 1607. He began an ambitious review of the navy and armed forces, aiming to create a fighting force capable of defending trade and the new colonies. It would let Britain rise to global domination.

How much do we know about his personality?

We know Henry valued his privacy. He became secretive as he grew up, and began to disagree with his father on certain matters. Henry's motto was 'Glory is the torch of the upright mind', which meant winning eternal fame through heroism on the battlefield. His father, meanwhile, had chosen 'Blessed are the peacemakers' – so you can see where that difference might lead when the question of whether to take up arms against an enemy arose.

Once Henry did have confidence in someone, however, he relaxed and opened up. He loved banter and jokes, music and dancing, and staging lavish court spectacles. He was pious, with the black-and-white morality of youth. He enjoyed a loving relationship with his siblings and parents because, unlike the Tudors, the Stuarts were good family people.



"[Had Henry lived longer], we would not have suffered the civil wars"

How might history have been different had Henry lived longer?

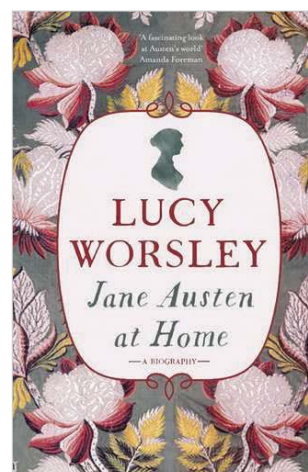
I suspect we would not have suffered the Civil Wars. Henry was Puritan-minded, unlike Anglo-Catholic Charles I. He was raised by religious and political radicals, some of whom had been with him since he was four years old, and I think they would have pushed him to have good working relations between crown and parliament. That should have prevented the Civil Wars, the

beheading of Henry's younger brother, the future King Charles I, and Oliver Cromwell's Puritan republic.

However, the Thirty Years' War between the Catholic forces of the Holy Roman Empire, Spain and the Papacy on one side, and the Protestant states of Europe on the other, started a few years after Henry died. It was the longest, bloodiest, continuous conflict in Europe until World War I. Because Henry was widely spoken of as the natural leader of the Protestant side, he would have committed Britain more deeply into that war.

What new impression of Henry would you like to leave readers with?

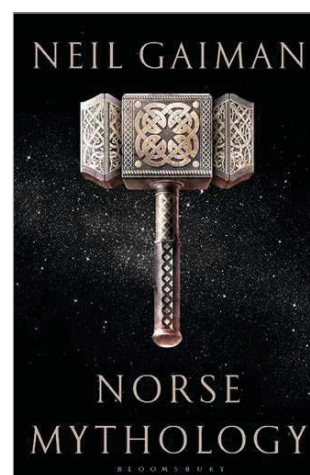
Some scholars think that Shakespeare had Henry in mind when he wrote the famous line "O brave new world that hath such people in it!". And why wouldn't he, because after the inertia and problems that beset the country during Elizabeth I's reign, here was something new and exciting: a burgeoning, young royal family. Britain was born, and the world expanded. Henry and his family inaugurated a century of exciting transformation for these islands. Let's take the spotlight off the Tudors briefly and enjoy the thrilling dawn of the Stuart era.



Jane Austen at Home

By Lucy Worsley
Hodder and Stoughton, £25, 400 pages, hardback

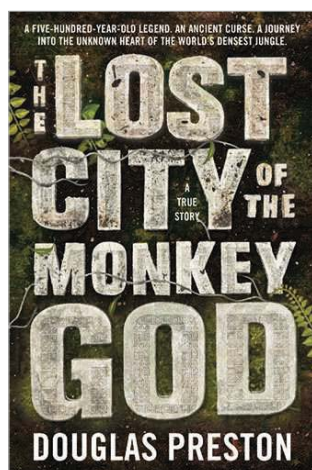
Jane Austen is one of Britain's most famous writers, while Lucy Worsley is one of TV's liveliest historians. As you would expect, then, this biography of Austen is a spirited affair. Focusing on the novelist's home life, it explores how the places in which she spent her time shaped her life, personality and the themes of her books.



Norse Mythology

By Neil Gaiman
Bloomsbury, £20, 304 pages, hardback

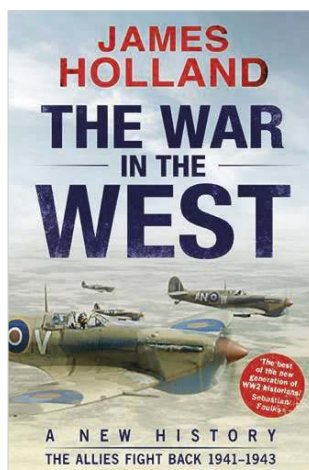
The acclaimed author of novels including *Coraline* and *American Gods* here turns his focus from worlds of his own creation to the intricate and often bloody Norse myths. Drawing on the original stories, he takes readers on a dynamic journey from the void before creation to Ragnarök – the destruction of everything.



The Lost City of the Monkey God

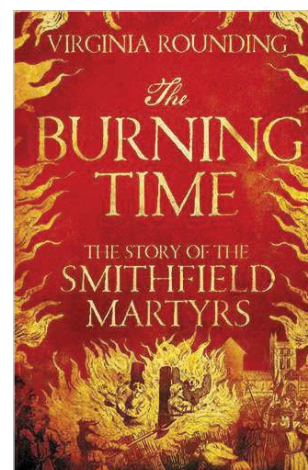
By Douglas Preston
Head of Zeus, £18.99,
336 pages, hardback

Journalist and adventurer Theodore Morde returned from Honduras in the 1940s with tales of a lost city, together with hundreds of artefacts – yet killed himself before revealing its location. More than 70 years later, Douglas Preston set out to separate truth from myth, and the results are dramatic.



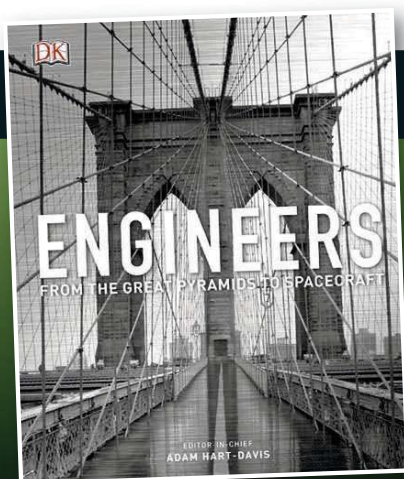
The War in the West: A New History: The Allies Fight Back 1941-43

By James Holland
Bantam Press, £25, hardback, 752 pages,
Author and broadcaster James Holland's WWII series continues with a look at the years from 1941 to 1943. This was a period of crucial engagements and seismic decisions, from the Battle of the Atlantic to the entry of the USA. Moving first-hand accounts help keep things rooted in human stories.



The Burning Time: The Story of the Smithfield Martyrs

By Virginia Rounding
Macmillan, £20, 480 pages, hardback
The London area of Smithfield is famous for its historic markets, but also for the string of religiously motivated public executions carried out there during the Tudor period. This account of shifting beliefs, and their gruesome results, profiles both the 'heretics' and those that sent them to their deaths.



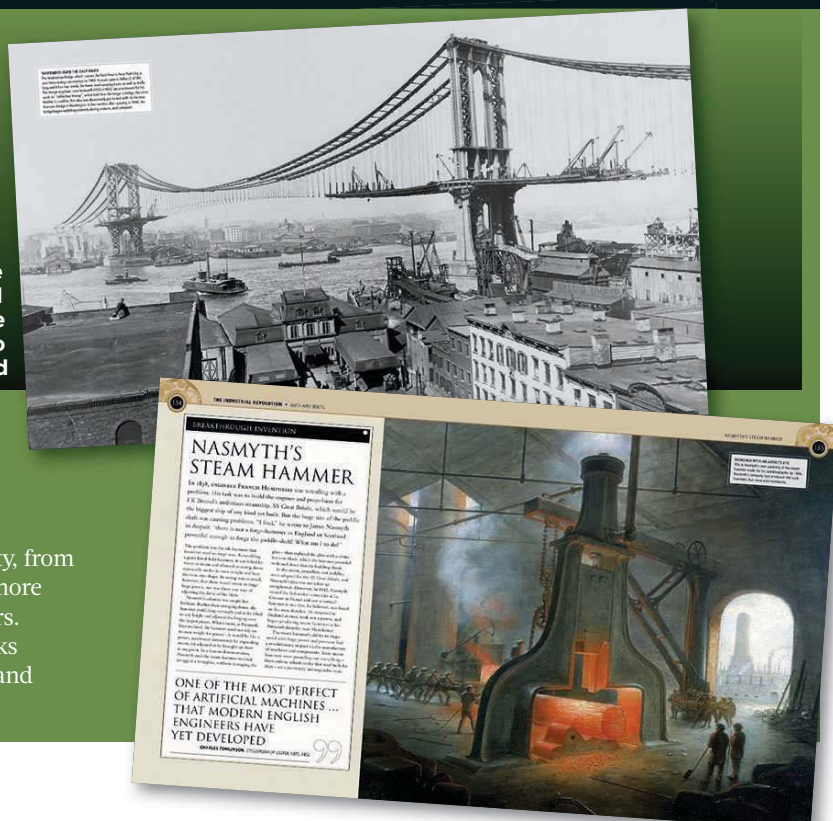
Rarely seen
photographs and
illustrations make
the technical
elements of the
book easy to
understand

Engineers

By Adam Hart-Davis
Dorling Kindersley, £19.99, 360 pages, hardback

This weighty, packed book surveys millennia of human ingenuity, from ancient figures such as Egyptian pyramid designer Imhotep to more recent individuals including Henry Ford and the Wright brothers. Biographies of each individual are accompanied by detailed looks at their work, making this an engrossing read for fans of social and technological history alike.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



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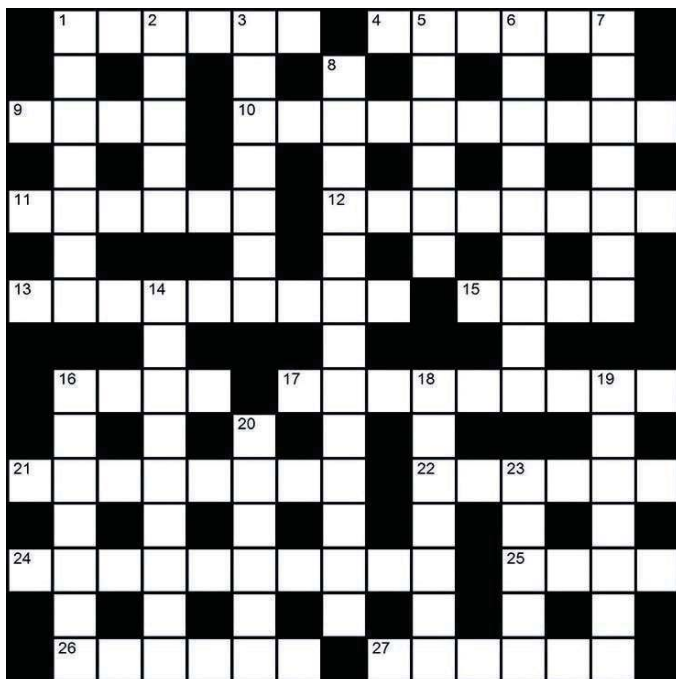
† Calls will cost 7p per minute plus your telephone company's access charge. Lines are open 8am-8pm weekdays & 9am-1pm Saturday. Call charges from mobile phones may vary. From overseas please call +44 1795 414 780

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CROSSWORD N° 42

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Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1** Archaic name for China (6)
4 Samuel ____ (1910–81), US composer (6)
9 City of Israel, seized by Saladin in 1187 (4)
10 Thomas ____ (1752–70), English poet, described by Wordsworth as “the marvelous boy” (10)
11 Sir Hans ____ (1660–1753), physician whose collection formed the basis of the British Museum (6)
12 Slogan used by Barack Obama’s 2008 Presidential campaign (3,2,3)
13 Codename used for the US project to develop a nuclear bomb (9)
15 County of England,

- formerly a kingdom ruled by Æthelbert from 589 to 616 (4)
16 Legendary ship on which, in Greek myth, Jason sailed in search of the Golden Fleece (4)
17 City formerly known as ‘Auld Reekie’ (9)
21 Tom ____, anti-hero of William Hogarth’s *The Rake’s Progress* (8)
22 ____ de Bergerac, 1897 play by Edmond Rostand (6)
24 Itinerant poet and philosopher of Ancient Greece, linked to the Eleatic School (10)
25 See 2 Down
26 Former kingdom of India, often at war with the East India Company between 1767

and 1799 (6)

27 Dame Hilary ____ (b.1952), author of the historical novels *Wolf Hall* and *Bring Up The Bodies* (6)

DOWN

- 1** Third-century Roman martyr and saint (7)
2/25 Silent-movie actress (1885–1955), born Theodisia Burr Goodman in Cincinnati (5,4)
3 ‘With the ____ is wisdom’ – Book of Job, Chapter 12, Verse 12 (7)
5 ‘What an ____ dies with me!’ – supposed last words of Nero Claudius Caesar (6)
6 French term used for a significant letter in the Dreyfus Affair of 1894–1906 (9)
7 1714 British statute that forbade the assembly of 12 or more people (4,3)
8 In Christian tradition, a follower of Jesus who witnessed his resurrection (4,9)
14 French Protestants of the Early Modern period (9)
16 California city founded by German immigrants in 1857 (7)
18 Capital of Cyprus, known in antiquity as Ledra (7)
19 *The ____*, 1927 Buster Keaton film (7)
20 1888 historical novel by Lewis Wallace, set in ancient Palestine (3,3)
23 Moroccan city founded in the 12th century (5)

CHANCE TO WIN

Out of China

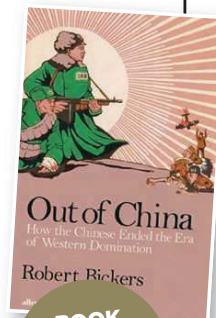
by Robert Bickers
 One of the world’s superpowers, it’s hard to imagine a time when China was under anyone else’s influence, but this work tells all. Tracking the journey China made to regain control of itself, it explains why history is still deeply important to China.

Published by

Allen Lane, £30.

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, May 2017 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **may2017@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **1 June 2017**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write ‘Do Not Contact IMC’ if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.



BOOK WORTH £30 FOR THREE WINNERS

SOLUTION N° 40



CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediacompany.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited’s decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited

A detailed illustration of a medieval battle scene. In the center, a knight on a white horse with a blue and gold bridle is being attacked by several foot soldiers in full plate armor. The soldiers are using long pikes and swords. To the right, another knight on a white horse is also engaged in combat. The background shows more soldiers and the chaos of battle. The overall style is that of a historical manuscript or a classic battle scene painting.

NEXT MONTH

ON SALE **25 MAY**

FREE
PULL-OUT MAG

50

**Greatest
Mysteries
of All Time**

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

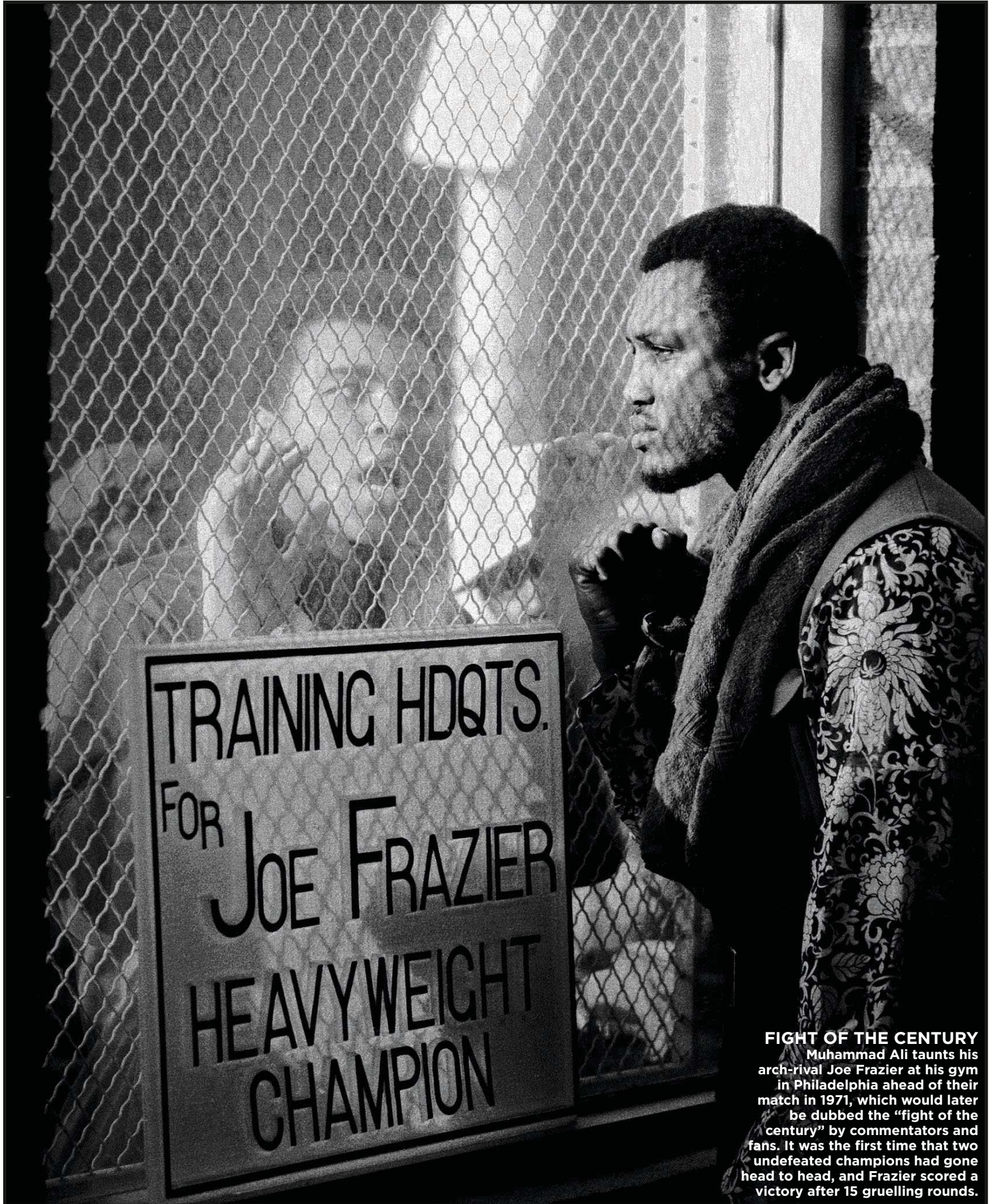
**England versus France: Inside the Plantagenet
battle for Europe's most powerful kingdom**

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

LOST MUMMY OF IMHOTEP **SUMMER OF LOVE**
50 YEARS ON NAZI U-BOATS IN NEW YORK CITY
ANNIE LONDONDERRY CYCLES THE GLOBE
VICTORIA AND ALBERT'S AFFAIR **DEATH OF**
BOBBY KENNEDY AND MUCH MORE...

GETTY

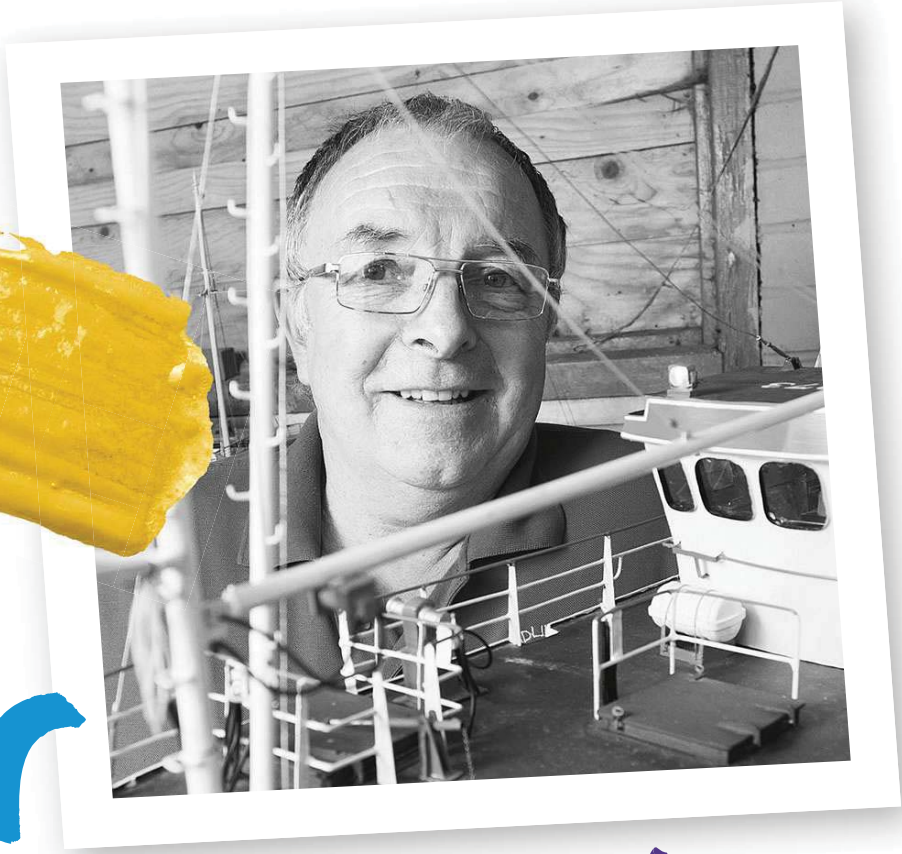

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



FIGHT OF THE CENTURY

Muhammad Ali taunts his arch-rival Joe Frazier at his gym in Philadelphia ahead of their match in 1971, which would later be dubbed the "fight of the century" by commentators and fans. It was the first time that two undefeated champions had gone head to head, and Frazier scored a victory after 15 gruelling rounds.

GETTY



Arthur strikes back

Severe stroke survivor makes model recovery

When stroke attacked Arthur Pickering, aged just 58, he thought he would spend the rest of his life in a care home.

And no wonder.

Stroke is the UK's leading cause of severe adult disability, as well as our third biggest killer.

But then, Arthur struck back.

With the help and care of the Stroke Association, he went from being semi-paralysed,

speechless, and unable to grip a tennis ball, to building a devilishly detailed 4' 6" monster model of the world's biggest ferry.

Then he sailed away with first prize at the Blackpool Model Boat Show.

Helping people like Arthur is the work of the Stroke Association - **and the very best way you can help us strike back against stroke is to leave us a gift in your Will.**

Stroke
association

To find out how you can help us strike back against stroke by leaving us a gift in your Will, please call **020 7566 1505** email **legacy@stroke.org.uk** or visit **stroke.org.uk/legacy**

D O M E S D A Y IS COMING

WITNESS AN UNMISSABLE MOMENT IN HISTORY

27TH MAY - 3RD SEPT

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